Volume 168 No. 17

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

October 24 1955

RECEIVED OCT 24 1955

THE CHEMISTS' CLUB LIBRARY

"AA Quality" Chemicals

Backed by over 85 years' experience, AA QUALITY chemicals are noted for purity and uniformity. Inquiries solicited —your particular needs will receive prompt, co-operative attention. Write today for further information and samples.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY · AA QUALITY

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE DISODIUM PHOSPHATE, Crystalline
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Food Grade
PHOSPHORIC ACID 85% N.F. Grade
PHOSPHORUS PENTASULPHIDE PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
PHOSPHORUS RED AMORPHOUS
AMMONIUM, MAGNESIUM, SODIUM and ZINC SILICOFLUORIDE
POTASSIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
SODIUM FLUORIDE and AMMONIUM FLUOBORATE
PHOS-FEED® BRAND DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE

PHONE OR WRITE CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.
50 Church Street, New York 7 • BArclay 7-1400
P. O. Drawer 2458, Detroit 31, Mich. • VInewood 2-0146

SECONDARY ALKYLAMINES

DIETHYLAMINE DIBUTYLAMINE
DIPROPYLAMINE DI-SEC-BUTYLAMINE
DIISOPROPYLAMINE DIISOBUTYLAMINE
DIAMYLAMINE

For additional information, write to Dept. O

Pennsalt Chemicals
SHARPLES CHEMICALS Division
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

PUBLICKER

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.
1429 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNA.
TEL. LOCUST 4-1400

One of the World's Largest Producers of Solvents

Butadiene

HIGH QUALITY

SODIUM SULPHATE

(Rayon Grade)

PACKED IN 100-LB. BAGS

PRIOR CHEMICAL CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK
CABLE: PRIORCHEM NEW YORK
PHONE: LExington 2-9811

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE...
DIAMOND METASILICATE

Prompt shipment from 5 strategically located producing plants. For details consult your nearest DIAMOND SALES OFFICE.

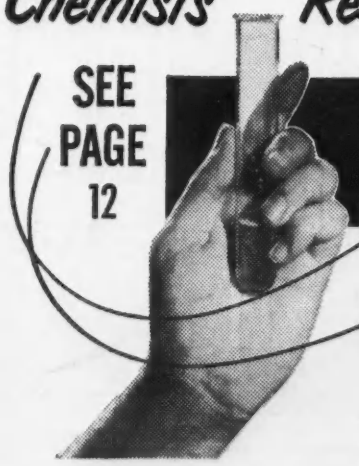
DIAMOND SALES OFFICES: New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and Houston. Also representatives in other principal cities.

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS

Chemists Research Scientists—

SEE PAGE 12



Here's NEW 20 MULE TEAM
elemental BORON
at attractive prices!

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.
DIVISION OF BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED
630 Shatto Pl., Los Angeles • 100 Park Ave., New York City

MANUFACTURERS OF FAMOUS "20 MULE TEAM" PACKAGE PRODUCTS

VITAMINS by the TONS

Make **ROCHE** *your headquarters for:*

Dry Vitamin A acetate

Beta CAROTENE All Trans

- Ascorbic Acid
- Vitamin A acetate and palmitate
- Biotin
- Riboflavin
- Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Sodium
- *dl*-alpha-Tocopherol acetate and unesterified
- Sodium Ascorbate
- Pyridoxine hydrochloride
- Thiamine hydrochloride and mononitrate
- Niacin
- Niacinamide

Call **ROCHE**

VITAMIN DIVISION

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

NUTLEY, N. J. • NUtley 2-5000

Pacific Coast distributor: L. H. BUTCHER CO., San Francisco
Los Angeles • Seattle • Portland • Salt Lake City
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West, Montreal, Quebec

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1955
THE CHEMISTS' CLUB
LIBRARY

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 168 No. 17 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — October 24, 1955

Chemical Plants Suffer Minor Damage in Flood

Last week's flood in the northeast caused relatively little damage to chemical industry plants, an OPD survey of major producers reveals. Perhaps, the company most seriously affected was the United States Rubber Company, whose New England installations suffered damage in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. This figure, it was pointed out, is only a fraction of what it cost the company in August for flood damage growing out of Hurricane Diane.

Another firm nearly as badly hit was the Perkin-Elmer Corporation, which reported damage of $500,000 to $1,000,000 at its Norwalk, Conn., scientific insruments plant. The copper and brass industry in Connecticut once again took a beating, but nothing like that of last August when 32 percent of the nation's brass mill production was shut down.

U.S. Rubber's Chemical Operations

Operations at U. S. Rubber's Naugatuck, Conn., chemical plant were halted for a day or two, but by week's end production, with one or two minor exceptions, was again going full tilt. Reclaimed rubber production, interrupted for several days, is expected to get back to normal by the end of this week, as is synthetic rubber output.

Although its chemical production was stopped for a time, the company said that there was no lag in shipments of finished products to its customers. Neither raw material nor finished goods inventories were lost, U. S. Rubber added.

Davis & Geck, Inc., Danbury, Conn., surgical sutures affiliate of American

—*Continued on page 71*

Goodrich-Gulf Will Build Pilot Installation for Rubber

Avon Lake, Ohio, will be the site of a pilot plant to be constructed by Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., for the prodution of man-made rubber which duplicates tree rubber, it has been announced by W. I. Burt, Goodrich-Gulf president.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, a division of B. F. Goodrich Company, presently has an experimental station and other operations at Avon Lake and the new plant will be located in that area. Man-made rubber having the same molecular structure as tree rubber was first produced last year by a team of Goodrich-Gulf scientists working in the B. F. Goodrich Company research center, Brecksville, Ohio. Construction work on the new plant will begin immediately and the facility is expected to be in operation next year, according to Mr. Burt.

D. B. Benedict has been made a vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Barbiturates Control Plan Fought by AMA Spokesmen

Proposals to broaden the scope of the narcotic laws to include barbiturates and amphetamines were opposed last week by representatives of the American Medical Association at hearings before a subcommittee of the house ways and means committee. The committee is currently making a study of the need for tighter controls over habit-forming drugs.

Testimony against placing the two drugs in the same class as morphine and other opiates was given by Dr. Leo H. Bartemeier of Baltimore, Md., chairman of the AMA committee on mental health, and by Dr. Maurice H. Seevers of Ann Arbor, Mich., representing the AMA

—*Continued on page 29*

Vinyl Acetate Resin Plant Capacity Will Be Doubled

National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has announced that increased demand for vinyl acetate resin from the paint, adhesive, textile and paper industries, necessitates doubling the capacity of the new Meredosia, Ill., plant. National's Meredosia plant went into full production in August of this year. Polyvinyl acetate emulsion, vinyl acetate copolymers and adhesives compounded from these resins are produced at National's Plainfield, N. J., and Meredosia plants.

Chemical Producers File Protests Over January Negotiations on Tariffs

Protests against the inclusion of a number of chemical items on the lists of products subject to the fourth round of tariff cutting to be negotiated at Geneva starting January 18 were registered with the Committee for Reciprocity Information in briefs filed last week. Hearings are scheduled to begin before both the committee and the Tariff Commission starting October 31. The Tariff Commission hearings deal with the question of peril points, while testimony before the CRI is related to the broader subject of whether a particular product should be included within the scope of the negotiations.

The lists of products proposed to be made the subject of negotiation included over sixty classes of chemicals in schedule I of the tariff act of 1930. Protests from the industry, however, were limited to only a comparatively few.

Violation of 'Selectivity' Seen

Removal of the so-called "basket' provisions in the organic chemical paragraphs on the published list was urged by the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association on the grounds that they would include many chemicals essential to national defense which are not specifically named in the tariff act. SOCMA also said that inclusion of items by reference to "basket" clauses violates the President's policy of "selectivity" in reducing tariffs.

"A strong motivation of the congress in its patient draftsmanship of the chemical schedule of the tariff act in 1922 and 1930 was an appreciation of the fact that a flourishing domestic industry depended upon adequate encouragement for producers to invest the large sums required for research and commercial development of new chemicals," the association said.

"This was supplied by the catch-all of 'basket' provisions of these paragraphs following upon the enumerated articles. If reductions in duty were to be negotiated on these 'basket' provisions as such, the congressional policy of some thirty years standing of broad protection for the articles of the future would be converted into one of broad exposure.

"We cannot believe that the committee intends, on the one hand, to reduce tariff provisions applying to articles of the future—for this could not be selectivity. No

—*Continued on page 70*

Paint Operations of Navy Given Support by House Unit

The house appropriations committee last week requested the Department of Defense to hold up plans for closing the navy's paint manufacturing facilities, and thirteen other commercial-type operations being carried on by the military departments until the committee can consider the matter next session.

The request amounted to a "temporary veto" of the department's program to get the military out of businesses which compete with private enterprise. Paint manufacturing has been carried on for years by the navy at Mare Island, Calif., and Norfolk, Va., and was one of the first operations slated to go.

In asking that the program be delayed the committee acted under a provision in the defense appropriation bill giving the appropriations committees of either house a veto power over the proposed discontinuance by the military of any established commercial-type operations. President Eisenhower has questioned the constitutionality of this provision, however, and there was no immediate decision from the Defense department that the committee's request would be honored.

Chemist Wins Nobel Prize For Oxidation Enzyme Work

Dr. Hugo Theorell, a Swedish biochemist, won the 1955 Nobel Prize in medicine last week for his discoveries in the field of oxidation enzymes. Dr. Theorell will receive a cash award equivalent to $36,720 and a Nobel insignia from King Gustaf Adolf at a ceremony in Stockholm on December 16.

Dr. Theorell's main work has consisted in studying the nature of the breathing, or oxidation, enzymes in the living cell. He separated the first of the several known yellow enzymes using apparatus he made himself. In addition, he was able to divide the enzyme into two protein parts, one colored and one uncolored. These two components were found to be inactive in themselves, but they later regained their activity when reunited.

Dr. Theorell was also the first scientist to produce in its pure form myoglobine, the red coloring substance of muscle tissue. Part of his work in this area was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Lime Rock Deposit Found By West End Chemical Co.

West End Chemical Company, Oakland, Calif., has announced the discovery and acquisition of a new lime rock deposit in the Argus Range, Inyo County, Calif., just north of their present plant location in Westend, Calif.

Company officials are anticipating transferral of their present quarry operations to the new site in the immediate future. Under consideration is the installation of a rotary lime kiln using natural gas as fuel. Top capacity of this kiln would be 170 tons of lime per day. The carbon dioxide resulting from the rotary kiln operation would be used in the carbonation process, thus eliminating the vertical lime kiln operation. According to company officials, the lime from the rotary kiln will be marketed as pebble and hydrated lime.

Nitrogenous Fertilizer Unit Will Be Constructed in Japan

Chemical Construction Corporation has been named by Nihon Gas Kagaku Kogyo, K. K. of Tokyo, Japan, to design a nitrogenous fertilizer project which will include a 100 ton-a-day ammonia plant and a ninety ton-a-day urea plant. The urea plant will incorporate Chemico's full recycle process while the ammonia plant will be based on high pressure reforming of natural gas.

DuPont Plans to Erect Chemical Rubber Facility

Plans for the construction of the first full-scale plant for the manufacture of "Hypalon" chemical rubber at Beaumont, Tex., have been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The new production facility will be located at du Pont's Beaumont works, which started operation a year ago with the manufacture of methionine, an essential amino acid used as a poultry feed supplement.

"Hypalon" chlorosulfonated polyethylene is a synthetic rubber developed by duPont research. Limited quantities for trade evaluation and market development purposes have been supplied by an interim plant at Belle, W. Va. Scheduled for completion during the first part of 1957, the new plant will consist of two new manufacturing buildings and a single-story warehouse. Additions and alterations to existing power and service facilities at the Beaumont works will also be made.

Polyethylene Pact Signed By Union Carbide, Phillips

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has concluded an agreement with Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., for a license under the Phillips patents involving low-pressure polyethylene, according to George C. Miller, president of Union Carbide's Bakelite Company. Under the agreement, Carbide has rights to produce polyethylene of the general types presently identified by the Phillips trademark "Marlex."

This polyethylene is described by Mr. Miller as "a high-strength, semi-rigid, thermoplastic that may be processed on standard equipment to make pipe, housewares, film, bottles, and electrical insulation. Although the material is of the same general type, it presently differs somewhat in certain properties from low-pressure polyethylene obtained by the Ziegler process, under which Carbide is also licensed."

Aromatics Future Demand Expected To Stay Well in Front of Production

The chemical market potential for benzol and naphthalene as well as for other aromatics, even when viewed pessimistically, is far greater than estimated future production from cokeovens, Dr. Alfred R. Powell told the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute last week.

Dr. Powell, who is special research adviser to the research department of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., conceded that supplementary supplies will still come from petroleum refining and, in the future, also probably from coal hydrogenation. However, he contended that "competition from these sources will be somewhat restricted by certain technological and economic barriers."

Two forecasts for 1975 Compared

Speaking before the institute's annual meeting at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Dr. Powell compared predicted future trends for aromatics outlined in papers presented at an American Chemical Society symposium earlier this year with forecasts made four years ago in the Paley report.

Breaking down the future end-uses of benzol in gallons, the speaker compared 1950 actual consumption with the Paley forecast for 1975 and the ACS prediction for twenty years hence as follows:—

	1950 (Actual)	1975 (Paley Report)	1975 (ACS Symposium)
Phenol:			
Plastics ...	26,000,000	268,000,000	59,000,000
Other uses.	15,000,000	117,000,000	117,000,000
Total ...	41,000,000	385,000,000	176,000,000
Styrene:			
Plastics ...	44,000,000	258,000,000	85,000,000
GR-S rubber	21,000,000	218,000,000	44,000,000
Total ...	65,000,000	476,000,000	129,000,000
Aniline	14,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000
Nylon	20,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
DDT	5,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Diphenyls ..	3,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Maleic anhydride.	3,000,000	30,000,000	9,000,000
Synthetic detergents ..	10,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000
Dichlorobenzenes	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Monochlorobenzene ..	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Nitrobenzene.	4,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Miscellaneous chemicals and solvents	12,000,000	62,000,000	62,000,000
Total...	187,000,000	1,149,000,000	562,000,000

Noting that the ACS symposium viewed the future of benzol in only half as rosy

—*Continued on page 40*

FDA's Aspirin Ruling Made for Child Safety

The Food and Drug Administration has announced an advisory ruling designed to help protect children against accidental poisoning from large amount of aspirin and other salicylate drugs. FDA asked that drug manufacturers use conspicuous package warnings declaring that such drugs should be kept out of reach of children. Six months was allowed for modification of present labeling.

The FDA said poisoning has occurred when small children swallow large quantities of drugs—sometimes the entire contents of a bottle. George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, said, "The ruling is part of a joint educational program to promote the safe use of drugs. Some drug manufacturers have already adopted package warnings similar to those we have recommended. They are also taking steps to inform the public by other means that all drugs should be kept in a safe place and out of the reach of children. We would like to commend these efforts and will assist in any way that we can to promote safety in the use of drugs."

The new ruling is based on the recommendation of a medical, advisory panel consisting of recognized pediatric experts and drug industry representatives. The panel, convened by the FDA division of medicine on February 14, considered all phases of the problem of accidental poisoning by salicylates. In its official announcement of the ruling, FDA said, "Because salicylate preparations enjoy widespread use as analgesics (for relief of pain) and such articles are ordinarily not toxic in the amounts required for producing an analgesic action, they are frequently re-

—Continued on page 57

Nopco Chemical Fills Two West Coast Sales Positions

Joseph E. Connell and Robert J. Kingsley have been named sales managers of new sales departments set up by the Pacific division of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J. The announcement was made by Perc S. Brown, vice-president of Nopco in charge of the Pacific division. The new sales departments are part of Nopco's west coast expansion program. Previously, one sales manager was responsible for Nopco's sales. Under the new setup, each field will be handled independently.

Mr. Connell, as sales manager of industrial chemicals, will be in charge of sales for the paper, textile, leather, and other industries, as well as the sales function for the Metasap Chemical Company, producer of stearates and a subsidy of Nopco. Associated with Nopco since 1935, he recently served as industrial sales representative for the company in southern California.

Mr. Kingsley, as sales manager of vitamin products, will be responsible for the sales of Nopco vitamin products such as "Vitex" vitamin concentrates for milk and other dairy products, nutritional supplements for poultry and animal feeds, and pharmaceuticals. A former partner in Kingsley-Erb & Co., Nopco's vitamin sales representative in southern California, Mr. Kingsley was for many years a member of Nopco's sales force. Previously based in southern California, both men will now make their headquarters in Richmond, Calif., Nopco's Pacific division office.

Copper Requirements Rising; Aluminum, Steel Seen Lower

Increased supplies of copper will be needed in the first quarter of 1956 over fourth quarter 1955 for class "A" products for defense and atomic energy needs, but requirements for aluminum and steel will be less, the Office of Defense Mobilization announced last week.

Copper requirements were estimated at 60,067,000 pounds for the first quarter as against 57,733,000 pounds in the current quarter; aluminum allotments were estimated at 120,026,000 pounds as against 121,568,000 pounds, and steel allotments at 642,259 short tons as against 654,591 short tons.

The allotments for "A" products represent purchase authority to prime contractors and producers of specially designed military equipment for the three metals at the mill level. The total quantities of steel, copper and aluminum to be set aside at the mill level will include additional amounts required by manufacturers of civilian type items incorporated in military end items. These are the so-called "B" products which are carried on the official "B" produucts list of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Contents of This Issue

Association News

Atomic Energy in Industry Conference Topic 7
Chemists' Club Plans Panel 7
Fair Trade Improvements Urged 7
Fertilizer Group Will Meet 36
Management Ass'n to Move Headquarters 36
Medical Costs Called Reasonable 5
Packaging Institute Forum 39
Pesticides Parley 7
Standards Ass'n to Meet 7

Government News

AEC in Attempt to Develop Sources 41
Antibiotic Rules Amended 36
Atomic Energy Patent List Released 49
Barbiturates Control Plan Fought 3
Chemical Views To Be Given at Talks 36
FDA Rules on Analgesics 4
Freight Rate Increases Made Permanent 7
Hog Bristle Disposal Plans Discussed 62
Navy Paint Making Supported 3
OAP to Sell Amerlagene 5
Tax Amortization Data Rules Altered 5
Tolerance Rule Sought 36
TVA Fertilizer Appraisal 7

Industry News

Aluminium Smelter Capacity Increased 5
Antibiotic Uses Foreseen 5
Armour Announces Armines Series 5
Aromatics Future Demand 3
Benedict Named Carbide Vice-President 3
Calcium Silicates Offering Told 5
Chemical Plants Suffer 3
Copper Requirements Rising 4
Davison to Produce Liquid Fertilizer 5
D&O Celebrates Anniversary 49
Dow Sets Up Department 53
DuPont Polychemicals Unit Realigns 49
DuPont to Erect Rubber Plant 3
Gasoline Additive Detailed by Koppers 44
Goodrich Gulf to Build Rubber Pilot Plant 3
Hercules Offers Data on 'Abitol' 53
Lime Rock Deposit Found 3
Need for New Rubber Plants Seen 39
Nitrogen Fertilizer Unit Slated for Japan 3
NY Quinine Makes Potassium Iodate 4
Pacific Vegetable Oil Moves Office 64
Phelps Dodge Relocates 34
Phila. College Reports Research Projects 53
Phthalic Plant Contract Let 48
Polyester Resin Panels Okayed 70
Polyethylene Availability Told 5
Polyethylene Pact Signed 3
Resin Plant Capacity to Be Doubled 3
Seed Import Rules Eased 4
Sterling Process to Power Paper Plant 5
Stressen-Reuter Planning to Integrate 64
Terpineol Offered by Penick 41
Welch, Holme & Clark to Move 62

International News

Canadian Companies Tell of Amalgamation 44
Caustic Soda Up in Argentine 4
Chemical Exports, Imports Made Gains in Aug. 4
Chemical Producers File Protests 3
Chemist Wins Nobel Prize 3
Indian Oil Studies Ordered 59
Nitrogenous Chemicals Rise in Japan 35
Pesticide Exports Rise in '55 5
Salk Vaccine Shipment Approved 36
Strayer Assigned to Japan 7

Personnel News

ADM Names Vice-Pres 64
Agricultural Chemists Elect Jacobs 41
Bauer Picks Marketing Head 53
Carbide Appoints Two 41
Cyanamid Appoints Akers 48
Danziger in Hollingshead Sales Post 44
DuPont Tells of Gehrmann's Retirement 53
Ethyl Elects Kirby 5
Eaton Chemical Promotes Rathbone 48
Fertilizer Control Officials Elect Ethridge 7
Flatow Picks Representative 62
Food Research Labs Names Gavin 44
FTC Advances Cameron 39
Kessler Chemical Elects 5
Mayers Is Pitts Coke Plant Engineer 48
MCA Adds Two Members 7
Hercules Appoints Manager 62
Monsanto Appoints Plant Manager 34
Monsanto Elects T. H. Barton 4
Nicaro Nickel Elects 5
Nopco Chemical Fills Sales Positions 4
Onyx Oil Elects Brick 5
Petro-Tex Chemical Appoints 64
Phillips Appoints Plastics Sales Chiefs 29
Spencer Will Participate on Atom Panel 7
US Rubber Hires Atom Scientists 5

Market Reports

Acids 32
Agricultural Chemicals 37
Aromatic Chemicals 51
Botanical Drugs, Gums 58
Coal Chemicals 46
Drugs 51
Essential Oils 58
Fats and Greases 65
Fertilizer Materials 37
Fine Chemicals 51
Heavy Chemicals 32
Industrial Organic Chemicals 42
Lacquer Materials 60
Leather Chemicals 45
Naval Stores 60
Oil Cake and Meal 65
Oils 65
Paint Materials 60
Pesticides 37
Petrochemicals 42
Petroleum Derivatives 38
Protective Coating Materials 60
Spices 58
Textile Chemicals 45
Waxes 65

General Features

Advertisers Index 71
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 29
Book Reviews 64
Classified Advertisements 70
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 41
Coal Chemicals Output 46
Crude Oil Stocks 38
Current Market Quotations 9
Editorials 30
Imports 56
Obituaries 39
OPD Price Index 4
Trade Briefs 35, 36, 53
Washington Talks It Over 30

Chemical Exports, Imports Made Gains During August

Foreign trade in chemicals and related products during August moved ahead of both July and August a year ago, according to preliminary estimates announced last week by the Bureau of Census.

Exports for the month amounted to $91,900,000 as compared with $86,900,000 in July and $85,400,000 in August, 1854. Imports totaled $18,700,000 during August, $18,300,000 in July and $15,700,000 in August of 1954. The $5,000,000 rise in exports between July and August was general and no particular commodities contributed noticeably to the change, the bureau said.

In the case of exports of general merchandise, there was a decrease from $1,267,500,000 in July to $1,227,400,000 in August. However, exports were still above the level of those for August a year ago, which totaled $1,155,700,000. Exports of military goods during August were valued at $127,900,000, or about the same as in the preceding month, but 36 percent below August, 1954.

General imports during August increased to $958,900,000 from the July total of $885,300,000. They were also $134,200,000 more than during August, 1954.

Seed Import Rules Eased

Castor bean, safflower, sesame and winter rape seeds have been exempted from the import provisions of the federal seed act when imported for other than seed purposes, it was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture in a series of amendments to regulations under the act. By other amendments, these seeds were added to the list which are subject to the other requirements of the act.

Caustic Soda in Argentine Reported Up During 1954

Argentine production of caustic soda totaled 28,000 tons in 1954, 8,000 more than in the preceding year, the Business and Defense Services Administration reported last week.

Consumption of caustic soda increased from 35,000 tons in 1946 to 60,000 tons in 1951, but dropped to about 45,000 tons in 1952 and 1953. Demand recovered to a level of 50,000 tons in 1954 because of greater activity in the textile, paper, and soap industries. Consumption in 1955 is expected to exceed this figure.

Caustic soda imports averaged 32,000 tons annually in the five-year period ending in 1950, and amounted to 40,485, 45,925 and 17,865 tons, respectively, in the years

—Continued on page 63

Potassium Iodate Produced Now by New York Quinine

New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York, has announced immediate availability of a stable form of iodine for use in salt blocks and trace mineral mixes for animals. The product is potassium iodate, feed grade. This iodine salt has been under study for the past two years and offers an economical, stable form of iodine that requires no additional stabilizing, the company said.

Monsanto Elects T. H. Barton

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has elected T. H. Barton to the finance committee. Mr. Barton was chairman of the board of Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., prior to that firm's recent merger with Monsanto.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 168, No. 17, October 24, 1955. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
Copyright, 1955, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

Price Index Down Slightly

The overall OPD price index last week by 0.01 point to stand at 106.82.

A number of heavy chemicals advanced, or were slated to advance, during the week. Sulfur chlorides were higher on spot Monday, and slated for higher contract prices January 1. Silicon tetrachloride was scheduled for a spot advance November 1, as was sodium sulfhydrate liquid. Zinc metal was higher owing to strong demand and narrowing supplies.

In the agricultural chemicals market, pesticides were being diverted into storage facilities in preparation for the spring and summer buying surges. Export activity steadied the market as domestic buying moved in the seasonal pattern. BHC and DDT were included in this category. No price activity was reported.

There were no price changes in the coal chemicals market last week. The sales picture for both light oils and tar acids maintained an even pace, although some easing was noted in certain products. General production figures still hovered near capacity levels, depicting the overall good business situation in many industries.

The drugs and fine chemicals markets last week witnessed a fair amount of activity, with ethyl ether for anasthesia rising 12c. per one-pound tin, and tannic acid higher by 25c. per pound. There were no reductions noted. The petroleum market was reported steady, and there were no price changes recorded.

Protective coatings materials saw advances in lemon shellacs, but otherwise, there was no change. Buying interest held up well for a number of items. In the textile and leather chemicals market, sizing materials came in for fairly good call, and egg yolk was higher by 1c. per pound.

In essential oils, bourbon quality geranium oil eased up somewhat with the rest of the market, declining 25c. to a price range of $12.25-$14.50 per pound. Algerian geranium stood at its old listing.

Peppermint oil also fell back some, declining 10c. on the heels of a 15c. drop the week previous. The present price range is $6.00-$8.00 per pound. Department of Agriculture forecasts puts production for this year at 17 percent ahead of that of last year, which might offer some reason for the steady drop in price in the market place.

The industrial organic chemicals market was quiet, price-wise, last week. Customarily few price changes go into effect during the last quarter of the year, it was noted. Industrial activity continues at a high level and the outlook for the balance of the quarter was for steady inquiry on most industrial organic chemicals.

Consuming inquiry for oils and fats lagged last week, and volume of trading was confined to prompt needs. In edible oils, soybean remained steady and unchanged, while cottonseed and corn were lower. Crude coconut oil was inactive and fractionally lower.

Prices Advanced

Acid, tannic, NF, 25c. per lb. (51).
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (58).
Castor beans, $3 per ton (65).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 2c. per lb. (58).
"0000", afloat, 1c. per lb.
Ethyl ether, anasthesia, 12c. per tin (51).
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (58).
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, siftings, 10c. per lb. (58).
Mercury, $2 per flk. (32).
Mustard seed, Montana, Oriental, ¾c. per lb. (58).
yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 4c. per lb. (58).
West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Oil, fish, refd., 0.7c. per lb. (65).
Sperm, ½c. per lb. (65).
Pepper, Turkish, 1c. per lb. (58).
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 1c. per lb. (60).
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Sulfur chloride, ¼c. per lb. (32).
Zinc, ½c. per lb. (32).

Prices Reduced

Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton (65).
Egg yolk, 1c. per lb. (45).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (65).
choice, white, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅝c. per lb. (65).
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb. (58).
Coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (65).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (65).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (65).
refd., ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb. (58).
Oleo, ½c. per lb. (65).
Orange, 5c. per lb. (58).
Peppermint, 10c. per lb. (58).
Soybean, ⅛c. per lb. (65).
Oleo stearine, ¾c. per lb. (65).
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb. (58).
Silver, ⅜c. per oz. (32).
Wax, ouricury, pure, refd., 3c. per lb. (65).
tech., 2c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (65).
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb. (65).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

Oct. 21, 1955	Oct. 14, 1955	Oct. 22, 1954
106.82	106.83	106.23

Waste Becomes Power Through New Process

First large-scale industrial application of a new process which is said to convert organic waste liquors into power, was announced last week by Sterling Drug, Inc., whose engineers discovered and developed it.

In a press conference at company headquarters in New York, James Hill, jr., Sterling's chairman of the board, disclosed that Aktieselskapet Borregaard, Norway's biggest paper and pulp manufactuerer, will be the first to use the process—known as the Zimmermann process—for this purpose. Borregaard will build a $3,000,000 plant at Sarpsborg, near Oslo, to convert its waste pulp liquors into steam, which it will use in the operation of its mills.

Mr. Hill said that "a social byproduct of the conversion of industrial organic waste into power is the elimination, at no additional cost, of stream pollution caused by this waste." He further noted that the Zimmermann process "permits the recovery, for re-use, of whatever inorganic chemicals the waste may contain."

Borregaard's decision to adopt the process for its economic value in the production of steam from waste climaxes years of research by Sterling's engineers, Mr. Hill said. The process is named after Frederick J. Zimmermann, its inventor, chairman of Sterling's production commit-

—Continued on page 57

Calcium Silicates Offering Reported by Johns-Manville

A new line of synthetic calcium silicates, called "Micro-Cel," has been announced by the Celite Division of Johns-Manville, New York. Produced by the chemical combination of lime and diatomaceous silica, "Micro-Cel" is a powder available in specific grades which offer a wide range of physical properties.

The product, it was reported, will absorb one to two-and-one-half times its weight of liquids and still remain a free-flowing powder. "Micro-Cel" has been proven as an absorbent-grinding aid for high liquid concentrate insecticide wettable powders; and as an anti-caking agent in fertilizers, insecticide dusts, cleansers and detergents. It is now being produced on a pilot plant basis. Full scale production is anticipated during the first part of 1956. Sample test quantities as well as limited carload shipments are now available.

Amerlagene Oil Holdings Are Put Up for Sale by OAP

Office of Alien Properties last week announced an offering for sale of the undivided interests owned by Amerlagene, Inc., in certain oil and gas leases on land in Caddo Parish, La. Amerlagene is a former German-owned concern dealing in oil and gas leases which was seized during the war by the government.

Offers to purchase the company's interest in the leases should be addressed to Amerlagene, Inc., c/o Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, 101 Indiana avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D. C. They must be received prior to 10 a.m., EST, November 15.

Emulsol Adds to Board

Emulsol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has elected Dr. Charles F. Fuchs a member of its board of directors, it has been announced by Robert I. Wishnick, president of Witco Chemical Company, of which Emulsol is a division. Dr. Fuchs is also vice-president and technical director of Emulsol.

Leon P. Brick has been elected executive vice-president and acting president of Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Tax Amortization Data Gathering Rules Changed

The Office of Defense Mobilization announced last week that delegate agencies will be responsible in the future for collecting information when necessary on the progress of individual projects certified for rapid tax amortization. The information will enable the government to keep track of progress made in achieving expansion goal objectives.

The new procedure, made possible because of the reduced number of outstanding certificates, eliminates the need for reports previously obtained by the Census bureau of form ODMF-1. It was on this form that certificate holders had submitted their reports on the status of projects certified for quick tax write-off benefits.

Meanwhile, ODM officials requested holders of certificates who decide not to follow through with certified planned expansion to return the necessity certificates to the issuing office for cancellation.

Nicaro Nickel Co. Elects Dufour A Vice-President

Maurice F. Dufour has been elected vice-president of Nicaro Nickel Company, wholly-owned subsidiary of Freeport Sulfur Company, New York, Langbourne M. Williams, president of both companies, has announced.

Mr. Dufour, who has been associated with Freeport or subsidiary companies in technical and executive capacities since 1933, will be in charge of the company's project to develop nickel and cobalt orebodies at Moa Bay on the northeastern coast of Cuba. He joined Freeport as a laboratory assistant at its Texas sulfur operations. After filling various posts, he was made manager of development in 1951 and was elected assistant vice-president of Freeport in 1954.

Amines Series Announced By Armour Chemical Unit

A new series of dimethyl alkyl tertiary amines in the highest purity ever produced commercially has been announced by the chemical division of Armour & Co., Chicago. The products are available in quantities up to and including tankcars.

Bearing the trade name, "Armeens," the Armour tertiary amines are sold in distilled and undistilled grades. The latter contain at least 80 percent tertiary amine, while the distilled grades have a minimum of 92 percent. Samples of "Armeens" may be obtained by writing Armour's chemical division, market development department, 1355 West 31st street, Chicago 9.

Antibiotics Use in Control of Plant Diseases, Food Preservatives Seen Soon

New, widespread uses are in the immediate offing for antibiotics, it was indicated last week at the First International Conference on the Use of Antibiotics in Agriculture in Washington, D. C. Dr. W. J. Zaumeyer, plant pathologist of the Department of Agriculture, predicted that in the very near future antibiotics are likely to be used as generally for plant disease control as they are today in in the control of human diseases. Potential for wonder drugs in another area was seen by Dr. F. E. Deatherage of Ohio State University, who forecast wide commercial use of antibiotics to prevent bacterial spoilage of meat, milk and eggs in transit from farm to consumer.

Citing the "rapid advances" that have been made in recent years, Dr. Zaumeyer pointed out that already antibiotics are being used under commercial conditions to control formerly incurable diseases of fruits, vegetables and tobacco plants. Plant diseases cost American farmers an estimated $2,000,000,000 annually.

Increased Yields Noted

In addition to disease control, Dr. Zaumeyer noted, researchers have found a yield increase in tomatoes, peppers, and potatoes treated with streptomycin-"Terramycin" spray. In tomatoes, he said, the increase was as much as 50 percent over untreated plants.

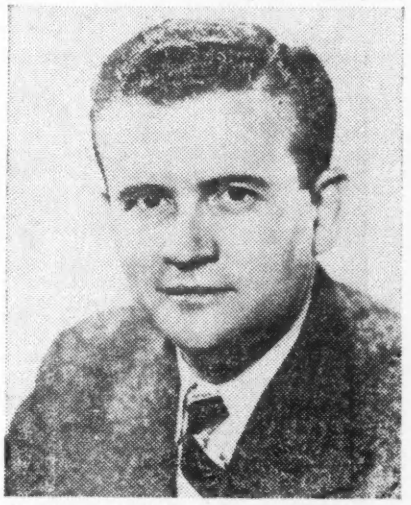
Diseases already controllable with antibiotics include fire blight of pears and apples, walnut blight, bacterial spot of tomatoes and peppers, potato seed piece decay, wildfire and blue mold of tobacco, halo blight of beans, and bacterial blight of celery, he reported.

The scientist told the conference, sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council and its Agricultural Research Institute, that antibiotics—unlike standard sprays—are absorbed by the plant and carried upward via the plant's vascular system.

In discussing the potential of antibiotics in food preservation, Dr. Deatherage reported that the drugs preserve fresh food in the same way as refrigeration — by retarding the growth of bacteria. "There is no doubt that antibiotics and refrigeration can do more for preserving perishable foods than either alone," he added.

Dr. Deatherage predicted that in areas where refrigeration does not exist "antibiotics alone may be able to add sufficient time to the keeping quality of some foods

—Continued on page 54



Dr. George F. Kirby has been elected vice-president in charge of research and engineering of Ethyl Corporation, New York.

Aluminum Smelter Capacity Increase Slated by Aluminium

An immediate expansion of primary aluminum smelting facilities in the Province of Quebec to provide an additional capacity of 22,000 tons a year has been announced by Aluminium, Ltd. The new pot room facilities will be constructed by Aluminium's principal subsidiary, Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., as an extension to its existing smelter of 92,000 tons capacity at Isle Maligne in the Saguenay River district.

The additional capital investment is estimated at $15,000,000 and the company said that in view of the large expansion programs already proceeding at Kitimat, British Columbia, and in Jamaica, B.W.I., some new financing will be required. It is expected that Aluminum Company of Canada's outstanding 5¼ percent second preferred shares will be redeemed and that a larger preferred share issue will be offered in Canada later this year.

"First aluminum production from the new facilities is planned for the summer of 1956 and it is expected that by the time the smelter expansion is completed, an

—Continued on page 70

United States Rubber Co. Engages 2 Atom Scientists

Two scientists, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Nobel prize winner and co-discoverer of plutonium, and Dr. James W. Cobble, formerly of Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, have been engaged as consultants on atomic energy, United States Rubber Company, New York, has announced. Dr. Seaborg is professor of chemistry at the University of California, and Dr. Cobble is assistant professor of chemistry at Purdue University.

Polyethylene Availability Set

Commercial production of Dow polyethylene "700 C," paper coating grade of polyethylene, has been announced by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. The new product, being produced at Dow's recently completed polyethylene plant at Freeport, Tex., is now available in quantity to paper manufacturers and converters.

Davison Plans to Become Liquid Fertilizer Producer

Marking the company's entry into the relatively new field of liquid fertilizers, the Davison Chemical Company Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md., will build a plant for manufacture of these products on an eight-acre site acquired in Wakarusa, Ind., eighteen miles southeast of South Bend.

The plant and its associated marketing activities are projected as a developmental operation on a comparatively large scale, since the plant will have fifteen tons an hour capacity and the area to be served takes in parts of both Indiana and Michigan.

The operation will provide means for advancing knowledge of materials and of testing improved processing methods. Its main purpose will be to serve as the focal point of a program to expand the market potentialities of liquid fertilizer. This will include study of needed analyses, better application methods and cooperation with dealers for more effective sales operation. The Wakarusa location was chosen, Davison said, because the area comprises all four main types of farming—grain, vegetable, fruit and berry, and livestock, and is a large consumer of fertilizer.

When the plant goes into operation, sometime next March, it will turn out fertilizer in analyses of 9-9-9, 5-10-10 and 10-5-5. In addition to these liquid products, a warehouse stock, supplied from other Davison plants, will be maintained of "Davco" granulated fertilizer in bulk and in bags, and in all recommended analyses.

Pesticide Exports Rise in '55 Is Indicated by BDSA Figures

US pesticide exports may well top $80,000,000 this year, if current trends hold, the Business and Defense Services Administration predicted last week. Pesticide exports in the first half totaled 167,110,000 pounds, compared with 142,084,000 pounds in the like period of 1954—an 18 percent increase in quantity and a 34 percent rise in value.

Individual commodities increased in value as follows:—BHC, 87 percent; calcium arsenate, 60 percent; DDT (25 percent and over on 100 percent basis), 58 percent; lead arsenate, 45 percent; miscellaneous agricultural insecticides and related materials (includes new organic pesticides not separately classified), 37 percent; household and industrial insecticides, 19 percent, and weed killers, 8 percent. On the other hand, exports of sul-

—Continued on page 55

Kessler Chemical Elects Two

Kessler Chemical Company, Philadelphia, has announced that Dr. L. W. Wasum has been elected to the post of president and that J. G. Shea has become assistant secretary.

Medical Costs Called Reasonable

More people think that food, clothing and repairs (TV, automobiles, etc.) cost too much than believe that medical care is too expensive.

According to a preliminary report of a national survey of opinions and attitudes toward medical care released last week by the Health Information Foundation, two out of every five adults believe food costs are much too high. Some 45 percent regard repair charges as excessive, and 27 percent are equally critical of clothing costs. Only 26 percent of those interviewed, however, thought that medical care is too expensive.

George Bugbee, president of HIF, said that these are partial and preliminary, not final, results of interviews of a scientifically selected sample of the population, including a special sampling of physicians and pharmacists.

He said that the total study, conducted by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago under a foundation grant, is aimed at finding out how public opinions and attitudes affect the use of services of physicians, hospitals, dentists, the drug industry and of voluntary health insurance. Mr. Bugbee felt that it will explain the wide variation in the use of such services by various segments of the population.

Among the preliminary findings are:—

● While medical costs in general come in for less criticism than other elements of the cost of living, within the category

—Continued on page 35

TO: CS_2 Users Everywhere East of the Rockies
FROM: AMERICA'S LARGEST CONTINUOUS PROCESS CARBON BISULFIDE PLANT
An exceptional plant and patented process makes Westvaco Carbon Bisulfide an exceptionally fine product, to wit:
1. 99.9% pure, comparable to what is usually considered C.P. or reagent grade.
2. Colorless, crystal clear.
3. Now being used with complete satisfaction by makers of rayon, cellophane, cellulose sponges, rubber and rubber accelerators, fumigants, pesticides, industrial solvents, etc., etc.
4. Promptly available anywhere East of the Rockies.
5. Traditional Westvaco attention to sales-service detail in handling your orders, routing shipments and meeting your requirements.
Send for a sample price and delivery quotation from Westvaco.
fmc
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Westvaco
CHEMICALS
Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
General Offices • 161 East 42nd Street, New York 17
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • CHICAGO, ILL. • DENVER, COLO. • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • ST. LOUIS, MO.

Association Meetings

This Week

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Industrial Council, fifth annual meeting, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., October 27-29.

National Conference on Standards, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 24-26.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, New York hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Salesman's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 24.

Society of Chemical Industry, American Section, chemical industry medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 28.

Tanners' Council of America, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 27-28.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17

American Pharmaceutical Association, New York branch, Remington medal presentation dinner, Sheraton Astor hotel, New York, December 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14

American Public Health Association, Kansas City, Mo., November 14-18.

Antibiotics Symposium, third annual, Department of Health, Education and Welfare auditorium, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual dinner meeting, Delmonico hotel, New York, November 3.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association of the War Production Board and the National Production Authority, fall get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, November 10.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, fall luncheon meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 30.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 16-17.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Madrid, Spain, October 22-31.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting, winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 22.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 2.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., November 5-9.

Northeastern Wood Preservation Council, joint meeting with Northeastern Wood Utilization Council, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn., November 17-18.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 1.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 15.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, Henry Hudson hotel, New York, November 2-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 9; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, December 1.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, National Plastics Meeting, Brooklyn Law School, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 14-15.

Toilet Goods Association, Scientific Section, midwinter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, December 14.

Weed Society of America, first annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 4-6.

World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., October 31-November 1; Phoenix Civic Center, Phoenix, Ariz., November 1-4.

William K. Bing of the Department of Agriculture will join the staff of the Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries by December 1 as assistant manager of the Washington office. He will replace George L. Prichard, who resigned October 1 to become Washington representative of the National Soybean Processors Association.

Pesticide Handling Caution Is Urged at Industry Meeting

Industry, government and the state colleges have been urged to join in a broad cooperative effort to promote greater safety in the handling of pesticides during and after application of the materials in control work of all kinds by C. O. Barnard, executive secretary of the Western Agricultural Chemical Association.

Addressing last week's one-day meeting of the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., Mr. Barnard said that safety is no longer a major problem in the manufacture of pesticides, but that the difficulties arise after these materials leave the manufacturer's hands.

By failing to follow directions and abide by the ordinary rules of safety, the applicators are creating problems which fall into the lap of the industry through no fault of its own. He pointed to the control work performed with airplanes as one of the main sources of complaint.

Aside from the damages caused to crops from wind-blown dusts or sprays applied to adjoining fields, an equally important problem is developing over the disposal of insecticide containers, he declared. Mr. Barnard said that he has seen air strips

—*Continued on page 63*

Strayer Assigned to Japan To Study Soybean Situation

George M. Strayer has been appointed a marketing specialist in soybeans by the Department of Agriculture and will leave immediately for Japan where he will study the marketing of American soybeans.

Since 1940 Mr. Strayer has served as secretary of the American Soybean Association and is editor of the *Soybean Digest*, a monthly magazine of the industry, and of the *Soybean Blue Book*, an annual soybean directory and statistical guide.

Japan is now the world's largest purchaser of American soybeans and took over 20,000,000 bushels in the 1954-55 crop year. After his Japanese study, Mr. Strayer will proceed to Hong Kong and the Philippine Islands for similar surveys before returning to the United States about December 1.

Spencer Will Participate At Atomic Energy Session

Kenneth A. Spencer, president of Spencer Chemical Company and Pittsburgh & Midway Mining Company, will represent the bituminous coal industry before the Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The panel will meet in Washington, D. C., on October 31 and November 1.

Mr. Spencer, who is chairman of the atomic energy committee of the National Coal Association and one of the association's directors, will appear in response to an invitation to join in a seminar on the generation of electric power. The panel was established in March by the congressional atomic energy committee to report on progress in the peaceful use of the atom and to make recommendations for legislation.

Retail Druggists Told of Program To Increase Fair Trade Effectiveness

A three-pronged program to increase the effectiveness of fair trade in the marketplace was urged last week by Maurice Mermey, director of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade. Addressing the fifty-seventh annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists in Convention Hall at Atlantic City, N. J., Mr. Mermey said that "in the marketplace of today, no manufacturer is going to get a free ride by simply fair-trading his product and prosecuting one or two violators." At the same time, he stressed that "fair trade is a two-way street" and that individual retailers, acting on their best judgment, must staunchly support manufacturers who are vigilantly enforcing fair trade so that their efforts can be "translated into sales."

Three-Point Program Proposed

Mr. Mermey outlined the three-point program as follows:—

● More effective enforcement of fair trade programs by manufacturers sincerely interested in making fair trade work.

● Stronger retail support of these manufacturers' fair-traded national brands.

● Development of more effective retailer technics to support strongly fair-traded products.

"The constant ring of the cash register is the best support that retailers can give fair-trading manufacturers," the speaker noted. "And this sales music calls for extra effort in promoting these fair-traded products, better displays and more energetic and informed selling. Such support pays off for the retailer because it is in his interest, as well as in the manufacturers', to increase sales and consumer acceptance for trade-marked products which are well-guarded against the unfair competition which the fair trade laws seek to curb."

The current revolution in living habits of the growing US population will have a

—*Continued on page 63*

Atomic Energy in Industry Being Covered at Conference

Harold E. Stassen, special assistant to the President, will address the dinner session on the second day of the National Industrial Conference Board's Annual Conference on "Atomic Energy in Industry" being held October 26 through 28 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. At this session, a special message from President Eisenhower will be presented by Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Sir John Cockcroft, director of the Atomic Research Establishment of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, will discuss the significance of the Geneva international conference to worldwide developments in atomic energy at the luncheon session on the first day of the conference. Sir John will be introduced by Ernest O. Lawrence, director of the radiation laboratory at the University of California.

The subject of harnessing thermonuclear energy for peaceful purposes will be discussed by Henry D. Smyth of Princeton University, former commissioner,

—*Continued on page 57*

Chemists' Club Plans Panel On Industry Outlook Nov. 10

The Chemists' Club will hold a panel discussion and "synthesis of opinion" on the progress and pitfalls of the chemical industry's future on November 10, 1955. The main subject will be "These Next Ten Years."

Leaders of the panel will include Dr. John Ray Dunning, dean of engineering at Columbia University, who will discuss "Energy Sources and Their Impact," Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, vice-president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., talking on "The Chemical Industry Looks Ahead," and Frank L. Linton, comptroller of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, who will look at "Economic and Other Factors Influencing the Chemical Industry."

The dinner meeting will be held at 5:30 p.m., and is open to members, ladies and guests.

Freight Rate Increases Made Permanent by ICC

Emergency freight rate increases granted the railroads during 1951 and 1952 in ex parte No. 175 by the Interstate Commerce Commission were made permanent by an action of the commission last week. The increases amounted to 15 percent in the case of most commodities and 12 percent in the case of coal and yielded approximately $1,000,000,000 to the railroads.

Fertilizer Testing Data Are Reported by TVA

Tennessee Valley Authority last week announced the results of an appraisal of three of its fertilizer materials by more than 2,100 farmers in seventeen states. The critical appraisals came from farmers participating in the test-demonstration program which is jointly sponsored by TVA and the various state extension services.

The three materials on which the farmers were asked for opinions were fused tricalcium phosphate, containing 27 percent plant nutrient; calcium metaphosphate, a 61 percent concentrate, and ammonium nitrate, a 33 percent material. They were asked to judge crop response, spreading characteristics, storage characteristics and other qualities.

The topography of the farms represented in the survey varied from plains to mountains, and the climate varied from the high rainfall of the southern Appalachians and the Pacific Coast of Washington, to the very low rainfall of the Great Plains. The fertilizers were used on row crops, such as cotton and corn, on small grains, rotation pastures and permanent pastures.

Breakdown on Crop Response

From 88 to 99 percent of those responding reported good to fair crop response with all three types of fertilizer when used on small grain, grass, annual legumes, perennial legumes and grass and legume mixture. From 1 to 12 percent reported poor results. On row crops, good to fair results were reported by 89 percent of the users of fused tricalcium phosphate, 94 percent of users of ammonium nitrate and 73 percent of the users of calcium metaphosphate. Remaining farmers reported poor results. All poor crop response was attributed by the farmers to the drought.

In judging crop response, the farmers reported "good" results most frequently

—*Continued on page 49*

Standards Parley Slated To Get Under Way Today

Why it is imperative that United States industry and government cooperate in a national standards program will be told by Thomas P. Pike, assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of supply and logistics, at the National Conference on Standards to be held in Washington, D. C., today through Wednesday.

Mr. Pike's address will keynote the three-day conference which will bring together leaders in government and industry at the Sheraton-Park hotel. The American Standards Association and the National Bureau of Standards are co-sponsoring the conference. Dr. A. V. Astin, director of the National Bureau of Standards, will open the sessions at 9:30 this morning, with a welcoming address to the conferees.

Edmund F. Mansure, Government Services Administrator, is also listed among the thirty-five speakers slated for the seven-session event. He will point out how the government conserves money and

—*Continued on page 49*

Fertilizer Control Officials Presidency Goes to Ethridge

M. P. Ethridge, of Mississippi State College, was elected president of the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials at its recent annual meeting in the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C. He succeeded R. W. Ludwick, of New Mexico, who became a member of the executive committee.

Elected for the new year were J. D. Patterson, of Oregon, as vice-president. Bruce B. Cloaninger, of South Carolina, was re-elected as secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee are J. J. Taylor, of Florida; Stacy B. Randle, of New Jersey; F. W. Quackenbush, of Indiana, and C. V. Marshall, of Canada.

MCA Adds Two Members

Belding Corticelli Industries, Inc., New York, and Houdry Process Corporation's chemicals division, Philadelphia, have joined the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

for your 1956 wax purchase program...

WARWICK WAXES

Warwick Waxes—waxes of proved performance—offer you the broadest selection in the wax field. Whatever your product or your problem—for technical help on formulations, for samples, for technical data, our wax chemists are at your service. Write or phone Warwick today...ask for our 1956 price and distributor list. Prompt delivery. Stock and service centers in 33 principal cities.

NAME OF WAX	MELTING POINT ASTM D-127-30	PENETRATION 100G/77°/ 5 SEC.	COLOR N P A	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
CARDIS ONE (U.S. Pat. No. 2471102)	195-200	1-2	4-5	12-16	55-65	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-16	45-55	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 319	180-185	5-7	4-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	28-30	75-80	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 262	195-200	3-5	BROWN	14-17	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX*	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
MEKON* B-20 A-20 Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX. YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
POLYMEKON**	200-MIN.	0-3	YELLOW	0.0	0.0	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
WARCO* WAX 150-A	145-155 145-155	15-20 15-20	YELLOW 1-2 BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCO* WAX 170-A	170-175	10-15	YELLOW 1-2	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCO* WAX 180	180-185 180-185	4-7 4-7	WHITE BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCOSINE*	150-155	15-20	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
PARAFFIN	136-138 ASTM	FULLY REFINED				CRYSTALLINE
CANE WAX 700	169-174	1.0-1.5	BROWN	25-30	70-90	VEGETABLE WAX
CANE WAX 500	171-176	3 MAX.	LIGHT BROWN	25-35	55-70	VEGETABLE WAX
CANE WAX 517-711	170-175	2 MAX.	BLACK	—	—	VEGETABLE WAX

*®
**Patent Applied For.

A SUBSIDIARY OF Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Warwick Wax Co., Inc.

10th Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y.
STillwell 6-1100

DIVISIONS OF SUN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

HORN • **HUDSON** • **WILLEY** (paints, maintenance and construction materials, industrial coatings) • **WARWICK** (textile and industrial chemicals) • **WARWICK WAX** (refiners of specialty waxes) • **RUTHERFORD** (lithographic equipment) • **SUN SUPPLY** (lithographic supplies) • **GENERAL PRINTING INK** (Sigmund Ullman • Fuchs & Lang • Eagle • American • Kelly • Chemical Color & Supply Inks) • **MORRILL** (news inks) • **ELECTRO-TECHNICAL PRODUCTS** (coatings and plastics) • **PIGMENTS DIVISION** (pigments for paints, plastics, printing inks of all kinds) • **A. C. HORN COMPANY LIMITED (Canada) FUCHS & LANG de MEXICO, S. A. de C. V.** • **GENERAL PRINTING INK CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED**

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 21 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 —
smaller lots lb. .81 .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .58 - .60
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½ —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l works frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms., c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29½- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207° C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt, equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —
Acid, desoxycholic, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic bgs. works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
chys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd E to 37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, chys., extra c.l. works lb. 11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb. 75 95
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .03 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, chys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, chys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 25 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .83 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1885- —
w.w., dms lb. .2185- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
ship't	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
w w.	west
W.	warehouse
whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

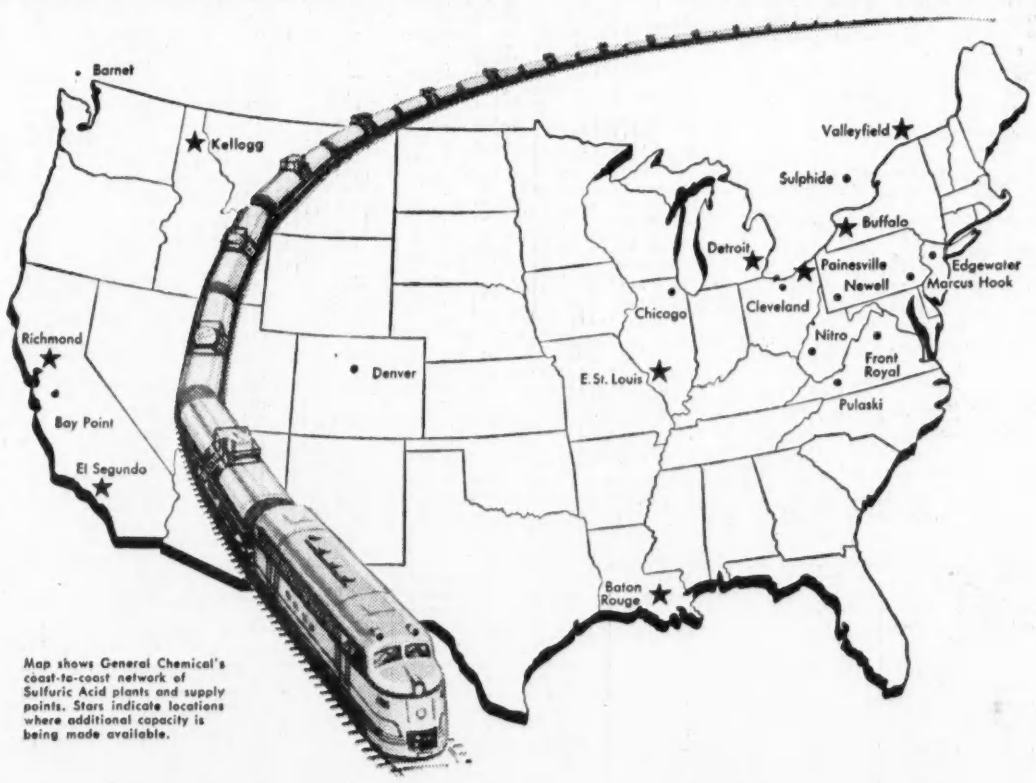
Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric, 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.05 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys, c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb .72 - —
t.c.l., works lb .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb .18 - .20
tanks lb .16 - —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb .20½- .22½
tanks lb .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb .0825- —
t.c.l., works lb .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb .80 - —
tech., bbls. lb .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb .21 - —
t.c.l., works lb .22 - —
tanks, works lb .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l lb .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb .37 - —
t.c.l. lb .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb .55 - —

Acid, sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb .59 - —
t.c.l., works lb .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb .17¾- .19¾
tanks lb .15¾- —
s.d., dms lb .16¼- .18¼
tanks lb .14¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb .14¾- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb .14¼- .16¼
triple pressed, bgs lb .17 - .19
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .19 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb .09¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb .14¾- .16¾
hydrogenated, bgs lb .13¾- .15¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms. lb .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb .44½- —
smaller lots lb .45 - —
100-lb. dms lb .46 - —
small, dms. lb .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms. c.l., works, lb .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb .30 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb .31 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15 00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kohe No. 1, strip, bls. lb 3.00 3 25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb 3.40 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 11 00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l lb .65 .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb 1.80 - 1.85
powd., cryst., bbls lb 1.84 - 1.89
tech., cryst., bbls lb .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb .19¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb .19 - —
tanks, works lb .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld, E lb .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb .43½- —
tanks, works lb .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb .70 - —
tanks, works lb .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb .21½- —
t.c.l., works lb .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb .73 - —
smaller lots lb .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb .58 - .82
smaller lots lb .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .23 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
t.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .13½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .11½- —

An 80-Mile Train of New Sulfuric Acid Production!



Map shows General Chemical's coast-to-coast network of Sulfuric Acid plants and supply points. Stars indicate locations where additional capacity is being made available.

General Chemical Expands Capacity from Coast to Coast!

In an expansion that extends to all points of the compass, General Chemical is providing an additional 600,000 tons of Sulfuric Acid annually, with increased production facilities . . .

★ West at El Segundo and Richmond, Calif.
★ South at Baton Rouge, La.
★ North at Valleyfield, Que.*
★ East at Buffalo, New York
★ In the Mid-west at Detroit, Mich., Painesville, Ohio and E. St. Louis, Ill.

This means approximately 12,000 more tank cars of Sulfuric Acid available to meet growing requirements of industry . . . a train load 80 miles long! Some of these new facilities are already in production, and the others are scheduled for completion in 1956.

As America's foremost producer of Sulfuric Acid, General Chemical recognizes a responsibility to keep pace with industry's need for this vital basic chemical. No matter where you are located, you are within a short, low-cost haul of a primary producing center of General Chemical Sulfuric Acid. Remember . . . in emergencies and at all times . . . General Chemical is your dependable source of Sulfuric.

Basic Chemicals for American Industry

Allied Chemical

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Offices: Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore • Birmingham • Boston • Bridgeport • Buffalo • Charlotte Chicago • Cleveland • Denver • Detroit • Greenville (Miss.) • Houston • Jacksonville Kalamazoo • Los Angeles • Minneapolis • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Providence San Francisco • Seattle • St. Louis • Yakima (Wash.)
In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee
*In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.48 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
i.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., soild, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Metnylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N Y. lb. .44½ - —
i.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
i.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¼
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanapthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-TerpineoD).
Alphatocopherol (see a-TocopherolD).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
i.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .045 - .053
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .1500 - —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .65½ - —
standard grade, dms. lb. .45½ - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.05½ - —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
i.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
i.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
i.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., i.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 400.00 - —

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
i.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .30 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton 70.00 - —
western, bgs. c.l. f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 82.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher

20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Available in Tank Car Quantities from Niagara Falls, New York

20° Baumé Commercial Grade Muriatic Acid is also available for prompt tank car shipments from Carlsbad, New Mexico.

specifications

20° and 22° Baumé Water White Grade

COLOR ..... WATER WHITE
IRON ..... 0.0001% MAXIMUM
FREE CHLORINE ..... NONE
ARSENIC ..... NONE
INORGANIC SALTS 0.002% MAXIMUM
SULFATES ..... 0.0003% MAXIMUM
ORGANIC MATTER 0.0002% MAXIMUM
SUSPENDED MATTER ..... NONE

MURIATIC ACID

International's Muriatic Acid is produced from inorganic materials and, at the Niagara Falls Plant, is made directly by burning hydrogen with chlorine. You can be sure of the purity, quality and consistency of grade to specifications. Muriatic Acid, in the grade and quantity you require, is available for prompt shipments. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

International MINERALS CHEMICALS

MINING·REFINING·MANUFACTURING CAUSTIC POTASH—*all standard grades;* CARBONATE OF POTASH—*all standard grades;* POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—*refined and technical grades;* SULFATE OF POTASH; LIQUID CHLORINE; MURIATIC ACID.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

Ammonium Persulfate—Benzoyl Peroxide

Ammonium persulfate, kgs..... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. . lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs. c.l works. frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs..... lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works... lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price.....ton.42.00 -45.00
Oct.-Dec. shipt.....ton.41.00 -44.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works.....ton.42.00 -46.00
Oct.-Dec. shipt. .....ton.41.00 -45.00
purif., dms., works..... lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis, ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis, ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis..lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib, dms., frt. alld.... lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —

d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots..lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms.....lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots.....lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots.....lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms .....lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms .....lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms .....lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alconol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .74 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works, lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works..... lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms..... lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bis..... lb. .60 - .70

Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld.. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs..... lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms..... lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works..... lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works..... lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs..... lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines..... lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd, lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .60½- .65½
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .64 - .65
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls..... lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls..... lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00

l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms, 1 kilo lots..kilo.74.00 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms..... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs..... lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1.300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines .ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines. ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines. ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines. ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines..ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37 00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
select, 270°-295°F., fusing pt. bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300° - 390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy..gal, .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks. tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20 00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots .....oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots.....oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50.000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms..... lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs.....ton.190.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald.. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ..... ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. .....lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines..ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines .....ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis..ton.45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y.....ton.65.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse..ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse..ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse..ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse....ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works....lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma..unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma..unit-lb. .007 - .0075
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms. .....lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .36 - —
Chicago district.....gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district.....gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas.....gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio.....gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo .....gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district...gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district ...gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. .....gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ...gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .....lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area. lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .99 - 1.08

Chemists-Research Scientists-here's high quality

elemental BORON
(AMORPHOUS)
at attractive prices!

Here's NEW 20 MULE TEAM BORON in two grades
20 MULE TEAM BORON (A) 90-92
20 MULE TEAM BORON (A) 95-97

BORON has many unique and outstanding properties of great potential interest to you. This element has never been thoroughly researched due to non-availability of a quality product at economically attractive price levels. Now you can choose from two grades of elemental Boron—both in an amorphous form—reasonably priced in commercial quantities. Our new and improved process methods have made it possible to combine high quality Boron *and* economically realistic prices. Both grades are readily available now in experimental and pilot-plant quantities.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY FOR COPY OF TECHNICAL BULLETIN and PRICE LIST

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.
Product Development Department
100 PARK AVE., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
Please send me Technical Bulletin and Price List for BORON.
Name_____
Firm_____
Street_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.
DIVISION OF BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED
630 Shatto Place, Los Angeles • 100 Park Avenue, New York City
MANUFACTURERS OF FAMOUS "20 MULE TEAM" PACKAGE PRODUCTS

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, U.S.P., f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd. jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse, lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .043 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160 - .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton. 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton. 140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 5.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - 17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½ - .18¼
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.15 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton. 65.00 - —
Los Angeles ton. 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton. 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 119.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton. 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton. 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 51.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N.Y. or Chi ton. 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - 15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - .15½
raw, paper, ogs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —

Benzyl Acetate—6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

Alkane

(Basic material in manufacture of surfactants)

Detergent Slurry

Detergent D-40

Detergent D-40SF

SURFACTANTS

Detergent D-40FG

Detergent D-60

Wetting Agent S

Dispersant NI-W

Dispersant NI-O

BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF SYNTHETIC DETERGENT RAW MATERIALS

Have a problem that requires a detergent? A wetting agent? An emulsifier? A foaming agent? Whether you require the basic raw material or a surfactant in intermediate form or a finished product—it will pay you to investigate the complete Oronite line.

Oronite surfactants are priced competitively and have the high quality and uniformity you expect from the world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials.

Why not talk over your needs with an Oronite detergent specialist? Write or phone the Oronite office nearest you.

ALKANE

New! Alkane Technical Bulletin—available to those interested in processing finished detergents from the basic raw material.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California • 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, California
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York • 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas • Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

p-tert-Butylphenol—Cyanamide

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.80 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, drums., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
i.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 -33.00
i.c.l., works ton. 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 — —
i.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 -50.00
i.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 110.00 -160 00
i.c.l., works ton. 120 00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 39.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 27.50 - —
i.c.l., works, same basis, ton. 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP bbls. dms lb. .53 - .65
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms, works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 74.00 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald ton. 79.00 - —
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 84.55 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald ton. 96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 84.00 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald ton. 89.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
i.c.l., works lb. 06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
i.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat. USP powd., cs., 100-lb lots. lb. .85 - —
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - —
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .18½- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l., i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .13¾
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
i.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼- —
tanks E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .09½- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4 25
smaller lots, works lb 4 10 4 75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.88 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.65 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 2.90 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2 25 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.40 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15 20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .38 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
Microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd., million units. .26 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .24 - .25
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25½- .26½
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .14¾- .16¼
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .15½- —
Corinje, bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton. 130.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt lb. .29 - —
Indian, bgs. .16 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .2½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 72.00 -75.00
40-lb. paper bgs., same basis. ton. 76.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
i.c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 51.50 —
i.c.l., works, South ton. 54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
i.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
i.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
i.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
i.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .35½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms. works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs. frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate soln. 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .53
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .33 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .62 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. .86 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
i.c.l., Georgia, works, ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
i.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
i.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .43 - —
Zanibar, bgs. lb. .47 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
i.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2650- .32
i.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd, lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. 40 - .50
Cocoa, butter, bgs lb. .55 - .60
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3625- —
i.c.l., works lb. .3775- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .48 - .48½
cryst., bbls., works lb. .32¾- .33¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .55 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .55½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .43 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech cryst., bbls., works lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .57 - .61½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .69½- .83½
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .61½- .67½
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .54¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .55¼- .65¼
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .2180- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.90 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 15.40 -17.90
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.00 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 32.25 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 33.25 -36.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 160.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb. 155.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .11½- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
i.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.08 - —
i.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 54.50 - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
i.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .528 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .158 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., i.c.l., works lb. .24½- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
i.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - .27
i.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .12 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .12½- —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2 75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
i.c.l. bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton. 129 00 - —
i.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —

Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- .27¾
l.c.l. works, same basis lb. .50 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 46.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .33 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

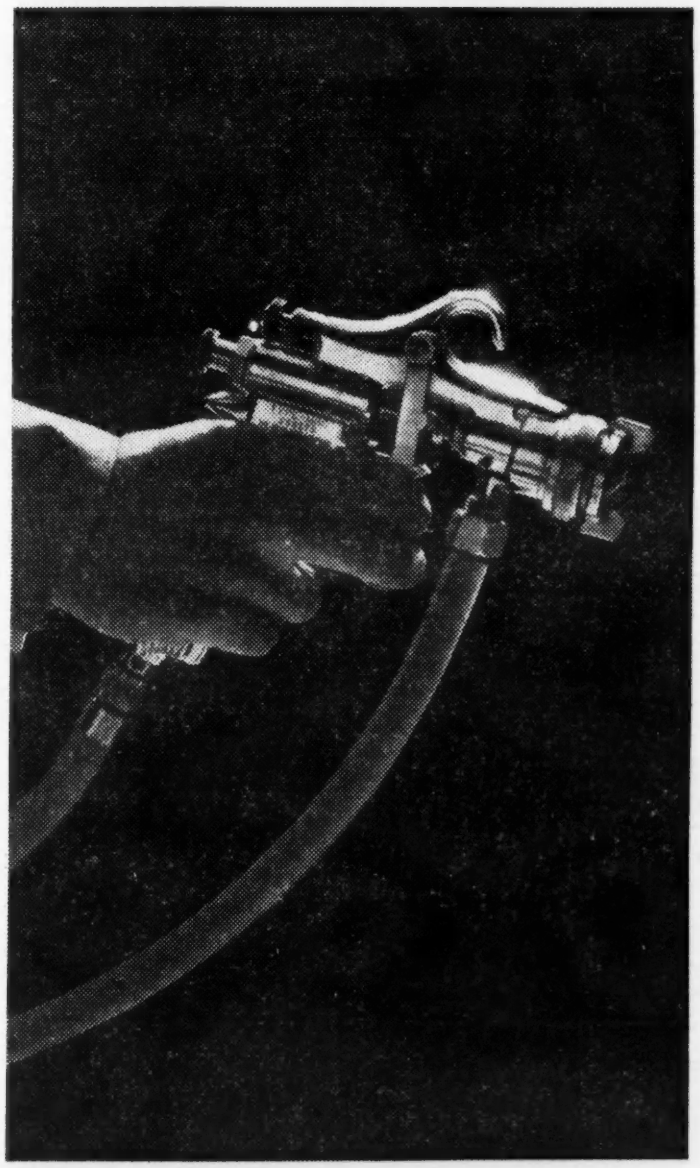
2,4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech. flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decrtongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 46.00 - —
17% P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 69.65 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 - .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb 25.00 - —
dl bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.88 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾ .90
l.c.l. same basis lb. .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb lots .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicaprvl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms, frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
c.l. works lb. 19¼ —
tanks works lb. .17 —
Dicinylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½- —

N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .28½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .23¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l. dlvd, E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 .38
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .25 - —

Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram .063 - .07
Sulphate, bulk gram .063 - .07
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.80 3.00
tech, dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms, c.l., dlvd E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms, c.l., dlvd, E, of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .09½- —
nat., bgs lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb .45 - —
l.c.l. works lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l. works lb 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret., dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb 16 - —
10-gal ret dms, l.c.l. works, lb. .16½ —
Dimethylamine 25% soln, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln, dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .30½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms, works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 —

for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry



SOLVENTS

acetone
n-butyl acetate
ethyl acetate
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
isobutyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate
Tecsol* (95% proprietary solvent)

PLASTICIZERS

dibutyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate

FILM FORMERS

cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate

Stocks of most of these Eastman chemicals are carried in the larger industrial centers of the United States. For further information, write or call our nearest sales office.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.,
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
Subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord Street; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

2,4-Dinitroaniline—Green, Brilliant, Thioflavin Toner

2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 • —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 • —
89°C., dms. lb. .24 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ • —
t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾ • —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 • —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 • —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 • —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .21 • —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .44½ • —
t.c.l. works lb. .45½ • —
tanks, works lb. .42½ • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ • —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ • —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .60½ • .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 • .58½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .60 • —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .61 • —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ • —
t.c.l same basis lb. .29¼ • —
tanks same basis lb. .27 • —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., works, lb. .35 • —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 • —
t.c.l., works gal. .52 • —
ex-whse gal. .64 • —
steam-dist. dms. c.l. works South. gal. .59 • —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 • —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 • —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 • —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 • .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ • —
t.c.l. works lb. .53¾ • —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots lb. .50 • —
smaller lots lb. .51 • .52
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 • 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ • —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 • —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ • —
Divi divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 • 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 • —
tanks, works lb. .19 • —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
t.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 • —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 • 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 • 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 • 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 • 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 • 35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 • 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 • 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 • 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 • 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 • 22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 • 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 • 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 • 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 • 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 • 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 • 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 • 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 • 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 • —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 • —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 • —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 • —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 • —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 • —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 • —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 • —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 • —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 • —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 • —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 • —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 • —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 • —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 • —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 • —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 • —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 • —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 • —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 • —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 • —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 • —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 • —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 • —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 • —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 • —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 • —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .81 • —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .99 • —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .81 • —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .91 • —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.17 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.19 • —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .89 • —
151 Orange AD lb. .61 • —
161 Orange RR lb. .73 • —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.07 • —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 • —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.01 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 • —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .83 • —
203 Chrome black T lb. .86 • —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.09 • —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 • —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.05 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.31 • —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.69 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 • —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. 1.05 • —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.83 • —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.00 • —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .72 • —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.18 • —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 • —
420 Brown M lb. 1.08 • —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 • —
561 Brown B lb. 2.23 • —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.03 • —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .79 • —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .93 • —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 • —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.77 • —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 • —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 • —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 • —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc. lb. 3.68 • —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 • —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 • —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 • —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 • —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 • —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 • —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 • —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 • —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .79 • —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 • —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 • —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 • —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 • —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 • —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 • —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 • —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 • —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 • —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 • —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 • —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. .31 • —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 • —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.66 • —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.91 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 • —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 • —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 • —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 • —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 • —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 • —
Yellow G lb. 1.18 • —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 • —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 • —
Jet lb. 1.21 • —
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc lb. 1.71 • —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 • —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 • —
Y, extra lb. .64 • —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.03 • —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 • —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 • —
Safronine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 • —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 • —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 • —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 • —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 • —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 • —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 • —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 • —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.05 • 1.08
tanners bbls lb. .06 • .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 • .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 • —
select, bundles lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.50 • 44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .93 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 • —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 • —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 • —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 • —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .45 • .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150 00 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 3.00 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 84.00 • —
Sulfate, bots oz. 84.00 • —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ • —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼ • —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ • —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ • —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ • —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ • —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .59 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 • —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 • —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 • .43
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 • .45
Butyrate, works lb. .80 • 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 70 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 72 • 80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps. ogs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 • 70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 • .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 • .22
dms., works lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works lb. .10 • —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ • —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 • 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss lb. .42½ • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½ • —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 • —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 • —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.21 • —
Indust., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 • —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 • 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½ • .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 • 1.50
Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ • .20¼
t.c.l. lb. .20½ • .21¼
tanks lb. .18½ • —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ • —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½ • —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ • —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ • —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ • —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .27 • —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 • —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ • —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 • —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb 6.75 • 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 • 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 • 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.20 • 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 • .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 15.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17 • —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09½ • —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .12 • .12½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .09½ • —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½ • .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½ • .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .09¾ • —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 • —
dms. lb. .17 • —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13 00 • 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
indust. cryst., bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
USP cryst. dms., works lb .07½ • .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 • —
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.45 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾ • —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 • .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls c.l. lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 • .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½ • —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 • .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 • 32.75
t.c.l., works ton 34 75 • 40 75
lb. .37 • —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .56 • .59
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .56 • .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ • .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .30½ • .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ • .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF dms lb. .88 • —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton 34 50 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 • 4.29
bbls. c.l., works ton 10 00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27 00 • —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½ • .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 • —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 • —
Fish liver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. No stocks.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. No Stocks
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .072 • .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 • —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 • —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375 • —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 • —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 • .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 • —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 • —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 • 21.75
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 • 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 • 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 • 5.00
Furan, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .34½ • —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb .33 • —
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 • —
dlvd. W lb. .13 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 • —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .47½ • —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .45½ • —
No. 3, bbls t.c.l lb. .43½ • —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .22½ • —
No. 2, bbls t.c.l lb. .21½ • —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., t.c.l lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 • —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 • —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 • —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 • —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 • —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 • .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 • .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 • .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 • .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 4.50 • 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 • —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.90 • —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 • 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 • 10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .37 • —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .38 • —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .55 • —
No. 3, bgs lb. .54 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .36 • —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 • —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 • —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ • —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 • —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 • —
packers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½ • —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 • —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½ • —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ • —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 • —
Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ • —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ • —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ • —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —
Hide glue t.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, lb. .22 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .20 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
USP, CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 • —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ • —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ • —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 • 2.50
powd., bxs lb 2.75 • 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 • .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 • .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 • .24¼
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¼ • .09½
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .09 • .09¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ • —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 • —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 • —

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls. same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph; 1c higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40¼ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic amber sorts, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .33 - .35
DK, bgs lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .23 - .25
WS, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Philippine pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A, E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
pale chips, bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs lb. .17½ - .19½
Siam, cs lb. .37 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .44 - .46
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½ - .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .50
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .53 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb. 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Hexafin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1600 - —

Green, Chrome—Isopropyl-N-(3-Chlorophenyl) Carbamate

Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l same basis lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronelial, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

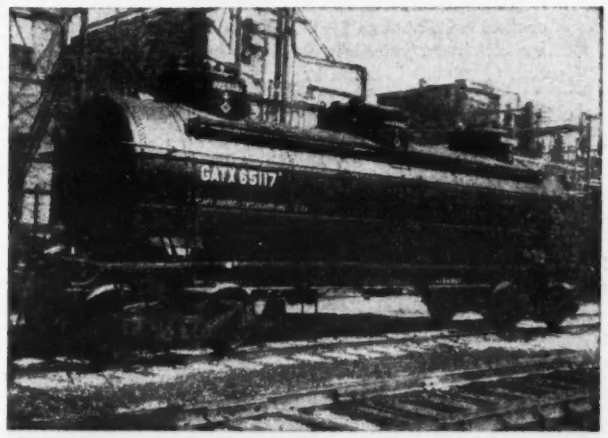
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb .60 .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb 3.00 —
cms., dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs lb 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.10 - 5.85
b-Ionone, cs. lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 10.00 -10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.40 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 25.00 25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex. refy gal. 15½ —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb 24¼ —
l.c.l., works lb. 24¾ —
tanks, works lb 22½ —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb 12 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 70 —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814

DOW

Take Advantage of Dow's Many Shipping Points

Conveniently located terminal points, plus compartmented shipping at tank car prices, provide new economy and fast service for glycols and solvents users.

There's a Dow shipping terminal located conveniently for you. This eases your inventory problems—assures immediate handling of your order and prompt delivery by tank car or tank truck.



Not one, but three Dow products in every tank car if you need them that way. These three-compartment tank cars travel to you at the tank car price, too, saving you money.

Propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, and many other Dow industrial solvents are now available for mixed compartment shipment from these strategically located terminals.

The economy and convenience of this plan should suggest a competitive advantage for you. Your nearest Dow Sales Office will be glad to supply complete details and help you work out the shipping arrangement that is best for you. Call them today. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Isopropyl-N-Phenyl Carbamate—Magnesium Sulfate

Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

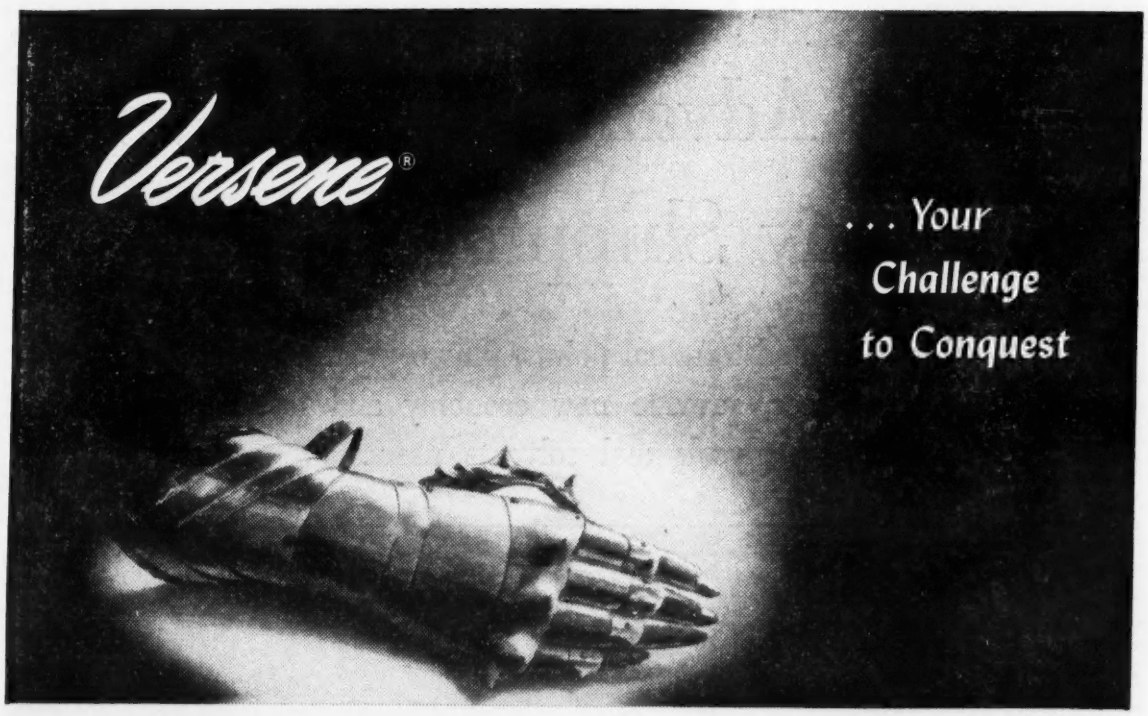
Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. lb. .15½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - .15½
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs, 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1225- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .11½ - .12
Portuguese, bls. lb. .11 - —
Turkey, bls. lb. .24½ - .25
Yugoslavia, bls. lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic, sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic Carbonate).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15½ - —
St. Louis lb. .1530- —
Lead, metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex wnse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1620- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1670- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾ - .39¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
98%Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½ - —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼ - —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17½ - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - .19
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼ - .19
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .20
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .17¼
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - 16½
dl-Leucine dms., works lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .13 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton 18.71 - —
Hydrated bulk, c.l., same basis ton 20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.20 - 8.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92% dms lb. 6.15 - 7.95
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 61.50 - 62.00
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis, ton. 65.00 Nom.
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½ - —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .85 - 1.12½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.13½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½ - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd. lb. 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½ - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 14.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .90 - .90½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91½ - .96
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
ton lots, works lb. .48½ - —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½ - —
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .75 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 - 39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo. 140.00 - 150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.85
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. No sales.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼ - 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼ - .30
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 55.00 - 105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ - .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½ - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —



VERSENE PRODUCTS — Versene® is a powerful chelating agent for polyvalent metallic cations throughout the pH range, with the exception of iron in alkaline solution (See Versen-OL). Versene is prepared as a liquid, a liquid concentrate, or in solid forms and is essentially a technical grade of the tetra sodium salt of EDTA that has a high capacity for chelating alkaline earth metals. VERSENE inactivates all metallic ions but is not especially effective for chelating iron in *alkaline* solutions, yet it is the best iron chelating agent for use in *acidic* solutions. This low cost, powerful, multi-purpose chelating agent has numerous industrial applications and should be evaluated first in trying to improve metallic cation control. (Available as liquid or powder)

VERSEN-OL is a technical grade of the trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid. It is a very effective agent for chelating trivalent iron from pH 7 to pH 10. It forms strong 1:1 ferric chelates. After chelating the iron it will then chelate other heavy metal or alkaline earth ions. (Available as liquid or powder)

VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC is the most powerful chelating agent known for *iron* in the alkaline pH range. It also chelates copper, nickel, cobalt, and zinc. (Available as 47% solution)

VERSENE Fe3 is a combination of VERSENE and VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC. It chelates both iron and other metallic ions. (Available as liquid or powder)

VERSENE-T chelates ferric and divalent metal ions including hard water salts in *any* caustic solution. (Available as 55.5% solution)

VERSENE-9. This is a technical grade of the trisodium salt of EDTA. It has a pH of 9.3 in solution at 1% concentration. 1 gram chelates a minimum of 242 mgms. of $CaCO_3$. Its general chemical reaction is identical to Versene.

VERSENE IRON CHELATE is an agricultural Versene to correct iron deficiency and cure chlorosis in citrus and other green growth occurring in *acid* soils. It is the disodium iron chelate of EDTA absorbed into inert vermiculite for convenience in application. (Available in 50 lb. bags)

VERSEN-OL IRON CHELATE for agriculture is the monosodium iron complex of Versen-OL. It contains 19% min. of iron chelate calculated as NaFeEEDTA, (4.29% Fe as Fe_2O_3). Balance inert. Cures iron deficiency in plants growing in *any* soil. (Available in 50 lb. bags)

VERSENE — MADE FOR YOU — When you have a problem involving excesses or deficiencies of metallic ions in solution the Versene products can help you. They can selectively track down and inactivate traces of practically any ionized metal (Mn, Pb, Ca, Cu, Zn, Fe, etc,) in solution. As precise and powerful chelating agents, they give mole-for-mole control over cations. They may be used for many separations including the rare earths. Also, for the preparation of metallic chelates, especially useful in the polymerization of rubber, plastics, etc. Especially important is their use in the development of new analytical procedures and techniques. It will pay to investigate. Ask for technical data and sample.

WAREHOUSE STOCKS
Chas. S. Tanner Co., Charlotte, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Knoxville, Tenn.
Kraft Chemical Co., Inc., 917 West 18th Street, Chicago 8, Illinois
Independent Chemical Corp., 79th Place and 71st Ave., Glendale, Brooklyn 27, New York Telephone: TWining 4-0123
Borada & Page, Inc., Houston, Dallas, Corpus Christi, Odessa, New Orleans, St. Louis, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Kansas City, Mo.
George Mann & Co., Inc., 251 Fox Point Blvd., Providence, R. I.
Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co., San Francisco, Calif., Salt Lake City, Utah
Braun Corporation, Los Angeles, California
Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., Seattle, Wash., & Portland, Ore.
European Manufacturing Agent:
Bexolinfabriken Aktiebolag, Helsingborg, Sweden

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND • MICHIGAN
Dow

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works....lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .96 - .98

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .38 - —

Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms.....lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works..ton.97.00 - —
paper bgs., works....ton.93.50 - —
dms., works.....ton.101.50 -
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms... lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. S. E ....ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .24 - —

Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.88.00 - —

Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
single dm., works.....lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works.....lb. .62 - —

MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).

Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38½- —

Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .044 - .05

Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 9.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns.....lb. 5.45 - —

Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .42 - —

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .52 - —

Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF.....lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask..net-flask.280.00 - —

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1150- —

Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).

dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.63 - —

Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs. frt. alld lb. .61 - .64

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks frt. alld. E.....gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.t.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).

Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
Chloroform, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —

Methyl formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms. any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb. 33.00 -42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms....lb. 5.10 - 5.85
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.89 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - —

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb 90 —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l. works lb 04¼ —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb 03 04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.....lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. 07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. 08½ —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. 08½ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. 08¼ —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. 08½ —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

LEADING FORMULATORS of both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers prefer Shell Chemical "Quality Group" solvents because no others offer so many genuine advantages.

When you order solvents from Shell Chemical, you get prompt delivery from strategically located bulk depots. You get guaranteed high purity at no extra cost. And you can save money by taking advantage of bulk prices available through compartment tank car and truck deliveries.

Important, too . . . Shell "Quality Group" solvents bring you maximum flexibility of formulation; protect the quality of your finished lacquers. When you buy pure solvents, *you* formulate active and latent solvents to *your own* requirements.

Your Shell Chemical representative will be glad to show you why leading lacquer formulators prefer Shell "Quality Group" solvents. Write for technical literature on any of these solvents.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • Newark • New York • San Francisco • St. Louis
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Mineral Spirits—Oil, Bergamot

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼- .11½
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 5.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethyltoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —

Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl m-cresol).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 55.00 -56.00
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .12¾- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same lb. .18½- —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
chipped, 100-lb. paper bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —

b-Naphthol, tech., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.75 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works, lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 57%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 46.50 - —
40.8%N, tanks, same basis ton. 51.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitropnenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. tots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .48 - .50
West Indian, bgs lb. .43 - .44
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .62 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .38 - .50
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00

SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS • ETHANOLAMINE EMULSIONS • TEXTILES • COSMETICS
INDUSTRIAL METAL WORKING OILS • GAS SCRUBBING • PHARMACEUTICALS
MORTAR AND CONCRETE • CORROSION INHIBITORS • SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS
MATHIESON
EMULSIFYING AGENTS • METAL PLATING
TEXTILES • COSMETICS • PHARMACEUTICALS
INDUSTRIAL METAL WORKING OILS • GAS SCRUBBING • MORTAR AND CONCRETE
LEATHER CLEANING • RUBBER • CORROSION INHIBITORS
EMULSIFYING AGENTS • SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS
ETHANOLAMINES
TRI
DI
MONO
Mathieson ethanolamines are produced from high purity ethylene oxide and ammonia of our own manufacture. Rigid quality controls from basic raw materials to finished product assure uniform high standards.
Tank car, tank truck, and drum shipments can be made from the Doe Run Plant at Brandenburg, Kentucky.
For technical information and samples, call your Olin Mathieson representative or write today.
3212-A
MATHIESON CHEMICALS
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.
MATHIESON
ORGANIC CHEMICALS • Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether Formaldehyde • Methanol • Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Trichlorobenzene
INORGANIC CHEMICALS • Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulphate of Alumina • Sulphur (Processed) • Sulphuric Acid

Oil, birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	1.75	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.55	- 5.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- 70
Cajeput, native, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.10
redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Calamus, bots	lb.	12.00	-20 00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.40	- .60
white, dms	lb.	.21	- .50
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	7.85	-10.25
rectified, cns	lb.	12.00	-14.75
Caraway, NF, cns	lb	3.75	- 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	32.00	-40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2025-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2075-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2235-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2285-	—
tanks	lb.	.2085	Nom.
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2085-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2135-	—
tanks	lb.	.1935	Nom.
hydrogenated, bgs, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.1550-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1600-	—
tanks	lb.	.1400-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1625-	—
tanks	lb.	.1623-	—
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1900-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1975-	—
tanks	lb.	.1750-	Nom.
Cedarleaf, USP, XII, cns., dms.	lb.	2.90	- 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.70	- 1.00
Celery seed, bots	lb.	12.50	-20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	90.00	-180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Cashewood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon, bark, bots	lb.	25.00	-65.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.30	- 2.00
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia)	lb.	No stocks.	
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.70
Java, true, dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Java-type, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.85	- 4.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.30	- 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.12½-	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.11⅛-	—
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.11	- —
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.50	- 1.60
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.60	- 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	11.75	-17.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02	- —
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.16¼-	.16½
tanks	lb.	.14¾-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns	lb.	4.15	- 5.75
Cypress, bots.	lb.	5.50	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.50	- 5.00
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, drums	lb.	.70	- 1.03
80-90%, dms.	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.35	- 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1400-	.1450
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1630-	.1680
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1250-	.1300
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	- .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
55,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units.		.10½-	.11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	5.75	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	11.50	-14.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	12.25	-14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	15.50	-20.00
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	2.00	- 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.14¾-	.16⅛
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.17¼-	.19
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.18¾-	.20¼
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.40	- 1.90
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.38	- .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.85	- 3.55
Lavendar, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.60
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	9.50	-13.20
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	10.00	-16.50
spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.85	- 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.50	- 5.50
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.85	- 9.80
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns	lb.	3.70	- 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	3.00	4.75
West Indian, cs.	lb.	3.00	- 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	29.50	-100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.1583-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1635-	.1685
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1290-	—
New York	lb.	.1415-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1445-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).			
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast	lb.	.08¾	Nom.
Gulf ports, bulk, f.a.s.	lb.	.09⅛	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms.	lb.	.18	- —
syn., bots	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 13° cold test, dms	lb.	.33	- .34
20° cold test, dms	lb.	.32	- .33
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	- .31

Oil, neroli, NF, French bots	lb.	85.00	-310.00
Spanish, bots.	lb.	32.50	-65.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.10	- 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.87	- 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms	lb.	.14¾-	.15¼
tanks	lb.	.13½-	.13¾
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.14½-	.15
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	6.00	- 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.40	- 2.45
Tunisian, same basis	gal.	2.29	- 2.35
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.45	- .80
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.50	- 1.25
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.85
Palm, clarit., dms	lb.	.13	- .13½
kernel, denat., tanks	lb.	.12	- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	8.00	-10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy.	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	8.00	- 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.17½	Nom.
refd., dms	lb.	.22¾-	.23¼
tanks	lb.	.21¼-	—
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms.	lb.	6.00	- 8.00
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	6.55	- 9.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms	lb.	3.50	- 4.80

Oil, pimento, berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.20	- 8.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.60	- 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works, lb.		.11¼-	—
ex-whse.	lb.	.1325-	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.163	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.15¾-	—
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	43.50	-62 25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.60	- 1.00
tech., cns., dms	lb.	.50	- 70
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast	lb.	.1600-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1450-	—
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	18.50	-25.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.60	6.00
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.15	- 1 40
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	18.25	-20.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½-	—
Sassafras, artif., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).			
Savin, cns.	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory, cns.	lb.	4.25	- —
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36	- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.44	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	27.50	-31.00

Oil, Birchtar—Oil, Tar, Pine

Oil, soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.10⅞-	—
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02¼-	—
refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.14⅜-	.14⅞
tanks	lb.	.13⅛-	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.14⅛-	.14⅜
tanks	lb.	.12⅜-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15⅛-	.15⅜
tanks	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms.	lb.	4.75	- 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms	lb.	.1775-	.1823
tankcars	lb.	.1600-	—
nat., winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1675-	.1725
tankcars	lb.	.1500-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Sweet birch USP Northern, cns.	lb	4.25	9.50
Southern, cns	lb	2 50	3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	—
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06¼-	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¼
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.13	- .14¾
Tangerine, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.80
Tansy, dms.	lb.	7.50	- 8.40
Tar acid (See T's).			
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.528	- .538
l.c.l., works	lb.	.601	- —
whse.	lb.	.712	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.427	- .438
rectified, NF, drs., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	1.07	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	1.15	- —

Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT · ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA • *Produced by* The Exchange Orange Products Co. · Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y. • FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Oil, Theobroma—Petroleum Naphtha, High Solvency

Oil, theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.... lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y..... lb. .23¾- .26⅞
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27 - .27½
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .25¼- —
domestic mills ..... lb. .24¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb 38 45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns. ..... lb.10.50 -17.50
Java, cns. ..... lb 22.50 40.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms. .... gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., t.o.b. N. Y gal. 51½- .54⅛
65-75 vis. non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis gal. 52½ .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. 57½ .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. .53½ .56⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ .59⅛
125-135 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. 64½ .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - 68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 71 71⅛
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. 74½ 75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l. same basis gal. .73½ 75
l.c.l., same basis gal. 77½ 78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 77 80
l.c.l., same basis gal. 83 85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.20
Southern cns lb 3.20 -10.50
Synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).

Oil, wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. . lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb 28.00 40.00
Madagascar, bots..... lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. ..... lb. .11½- .12¼
Opium, USP, cns ..... oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns ..... oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns ..... oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.36 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - .33
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2085- .2110
Molybdated, bbls ..... lb. .45 - .46
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs .... lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls ..... lb. .35 .40
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45

Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb.4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 4.00 - —
Pancreatin USP bots ..... lb 1.90 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. .....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .27 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .40
Yugoslavian, bgs.....lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F. ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd. 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134° ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l..... lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ —
tanks, works lb. .11½ —
Paranitroaniln (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works... lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 1.51 —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 40
l.c.l. same basis lb .37 53
Passion flower herb, bls lb .20 21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.23 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Procaine bulk ... 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .42 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .50 - —
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. ..... lb. .72 - —
Nigerian, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - —
white, bgs. ..... lb. .48½- —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. 70 75
imp., bls. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin NF 1:3,000 bulk ..... lb. 3.45 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .14 - —
tank trucks, 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. ..... lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms..... lb 1.50 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy ..... lb. .03½- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .03⅝- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .08¼- .09
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04⅛- .05⅞
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy.. lb. .05½- .06⅛
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, refy..... lb. .03¾- .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅞- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy..... lb. .05⅛- .03¼
snow, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .07¾- .08
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .09⅜- .09⅞
tanks, refy..... lb. .05⅜- .06⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08¾- .09
tanks, refy..... lb. .05¼- .06⅛
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy.. lb. .05½- .06
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .07⅛- .07⅜
tanks, refy..... lb. .03¾- .06⅛
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 —
Group 3, benzol-type.... gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type ..... gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston..... gal. .19 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .195 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .279 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .22 - —
Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —
Providence ..... gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex ... gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex .... gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill.. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J ..... gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y..... gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd .gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd... gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark..... gal. .18 —
New York ..... gal. .18 —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 —
(High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

For dependable performance

in industrial finishing use

PENOLA SOLVENTS

High quality Penola Solvents assure you these 6 important advantages:

- *Exact uniformity*
- *Highest purity*
- *Controlled evaporation*
- *Special handling*
- *Balanced solvency*
- *Immediate availability*

For your industrial finishing needs be sure to specify Penola Solvents for the most reliable performance and results.

For expert technical assistance and any technical data you require regarding your industrial finishing problems, be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you.

PENOLA OIL COMPANY · *New York* · *Detroit* · *Chicago*

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles ... gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston ... gal. .205 - —
Chicago ... gal. .289 - —
Cleveland ... gal. .23 - —
Newark ... gal. .195 - —
New York ... gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia ... gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F, b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston ... l. .33 - —
352°-410°F b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
353°-401°F., b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —

Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y ... gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston ... gal. .19 - —
Chicago ... gal. .289 - —
Cleveland ... gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax ... gal. .194 - —
Newark ... gal. .18 - —
New York ... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ... gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
t.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .14½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .16½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots ... lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works, lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. ... lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works ... lb. 17.75 - —
tech., tin cans., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D). Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines ..long-ton. 4.82 - 5.06

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long-ton. 5.22 - 5.46
72-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.87 - 6.11
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.87 - 7.11
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.87 - 8.11
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.35 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —

a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
t.c.l., works, frt. equald ... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots. vials ... oz 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. ... lb. .86 - .88
Mexican, bgs. ... lb. .68 - .69
Pink root, bls. ... lb 3.00 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E ... lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ... ton. 37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. 02¼- 03
Linseed dms ... lb. 06 Nom.
Marine, dms. ... lb. 04¼ 05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean dms., works lb 05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works ... lb. 03¼ 04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ... oz. 90.00 - 94.00
Pleurisy root, bls ... lb 45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms ... lb. 14.25 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. ... lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs. ... lb. .24 - —
Iranian, bgs. ... lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. ... lb. .23 - —
Turkish, bgs. ... lb. .20½- .21
Potash, caustic reg. flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 10 20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9 75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .38
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd dms lb 24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. ... lb. .36 - —
smaller lots ... lb. .37 - .40
imp. kgs lb. .27¾- .38
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .47 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .36 - —

NM CH_3NO_2

NE $CH_3CH_2NO_2$

THE CSC NITROPARAFFINS

New Stars

to give new direction

to the chemical industry

2-NP $CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$

1-NP $CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

	NM (Nitromethane) CH_3NO_2	NE (Nitroethane) $CH_3CH_2NO_2$	1-NP (1-Nitropropane) $CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$	2-NP (2-Nitropropane) $CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$
Molecular Weight	61.04	75.07	89.09	89.09
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	101.2	114.0	131.6	120.3
Azeotrope with Water, bp, °C	83.6	87.1	91.2	88.4
NP in azeotrope, % by weight	77.1	73.6	64.5	73.1
Vapor Pressure at 20°C, mm	27.8	15.6	7.5	12.9
Evaporation Rate, by volume*	139.0	121.0	88.0	110.0
Freezing Point, °C	−29.0	−90.0	−108.0	−93.0
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	1.139	1.052	1.003	0.992
Density of Vapors (air = 1.00)	2.11	2.58	3.06	3.06
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lb	9.48	8.75	8.35	8.24
Coefficient of Expansion, per °F	0.00064	0.00062	0.00056	0.00058
Refractive Index, n_D at 20°C	1.3818	1.3916	1.4015	1.3941
Surface Tension at 20°C, dynes/cm	37.0	31.3	30.0	30.0
Heat of Vaporization at 30°C, calc., cal/g	143.3	124.8	107.3	104.4
Heat Capacity at 25°C, cal/g	0.422 30°C	0.441	0.471	—
Dielectric Constant at 30°C	35.76	28.00	23.22	25.48
Ignition Temperature, °F	785.0	778.0	789.0	802.0
Flash Point, °F (Tag Open Cup)	112.0	106.0	120.0	103.0
pH 0.01M Aqueous Solution at 25°C	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2
Solubility in Water at 20°C, % by volume	9.5	4.5	1.4	1.7
Solubility of Water in NP at 20°C, % by volume	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.6

*N-Butyl Acetate = 100

NP DERIVATIVES ALSO AVAILABLE

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol)
AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMP (2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol)
NB (2-Nitro-1-butanol)
NEPD (2-Nitro-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMPD (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMP (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1-propanol)
ALKATERGES
TRIS AMINO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] aminomethane)
TRIS NITRO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] nitromethane)
HAS (Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate)
HC (Hydroxylammonium Chloride)
HS (Hydroxylammonium Sulfate)

SAMPLES ON REQUEST

Here are the Nitroparaffins—NM(Nitromethane), NE(Nitroethane), 1-NP(1-Nitropropane) and 2-NP(2-Nitropropane). These four NP's have a potential range of usefulness unequalled by any other group of organic chemicals! CSC's new Nitroparaffin plant at Sterlington, La., is now in full production. Additional facilities for increased volume of NP derivatives are nearing completion.

In many cases, they provide better and more economical methods of manufacturing well-known and widely used industrial chemicals. However, the majority of the reactions yield entirely new compounds. There are practically an unlimited number of products which can be prepared from the NP's. As solvents, they present an unusual combination of properties—they are medium-boiling, mild-odored and, most important of all, they have strong solvent power for a wide variety of substances, including many coating materials, waxes, resins, gums, dyes, fats and oils, and numerous organic chemicals. The CSC Nitroparaffins are chemistry's newest stars. They give new direction to the production of old products and the development of new.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Potassium Carbonate—Red, BON Acid Maroons

Potassium carbonate, N.F., gran., bbls., dms. lb. .20 • —
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .21 • .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 • .12
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 • —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 • .23
gran., dms lb. .15 • .17
powd. dms lb .24 • .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 • .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 • —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 • —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 • —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 • —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 • —
Fluorobate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 • .38
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 • .79
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 • 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic), USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 • 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 • 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 • .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 • —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms 20. .20 • .21
powd. dms lb. .25 • —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 • —
July forward unit-on. .38 • —
bgs., c.l., works, base price, ton. 26.00 • —
July forward ton. 27.20 • —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 • —
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 • .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whs ton. 198.00 • —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 302.50 • —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 • .19

Potassium permanganate, com'l, dms., works lb. .23½- .26½
USP, dms., works lb. .26½- .28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 • —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 • —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 • —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 • 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 • —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 • 7.60
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .099 • .1040
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .689 • .755
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 • —
July forward unit-ton. .67 • —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanide).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 • .94
tech., works lb. .77 • .79

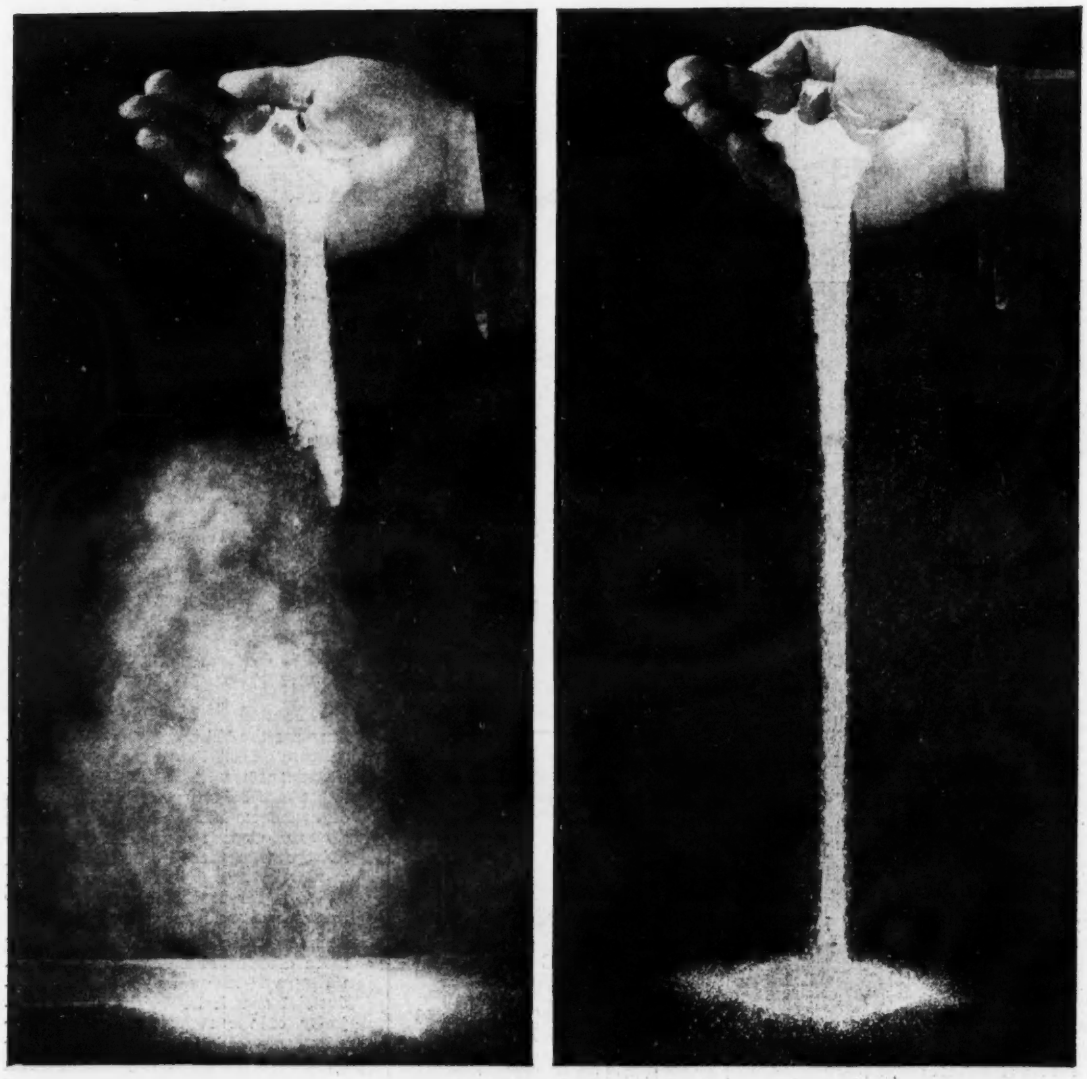
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton. 13.45 • —
July forward ton. 14.00 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .36½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .37 • —
smaller lots lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 • .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 • —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 • —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 • —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 • 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 • —
Acetate, bots. gram. .70 • —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .03½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .08 • —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 • —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 • —
tanks, same basis lb .07 • —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 • —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 • —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 • —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅜- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 • —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 • .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 • —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 • —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 • 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 • 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 • —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 • —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 • 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 • 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 • —
black, dms., works lb. .12 • —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 • —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 • —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 • —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 • .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 • —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 • —
colors, dms., works lb. 15 • —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 • —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 • —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grs., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 • —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 • —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 • —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 • —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .56 • —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 • —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 • —
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 • 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 • —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 • —
arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 8.60 • —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 • —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 • 5.90



THE OLD AND THE NEW—These unretouched photographs tell the story. At the left is regular "low-dusting" PE, at right, Hercules' new nondusting grade.

HERCULES HAS REMOVED THE "DUST" FROM PE

Hercules' new nondusting technical PE is now available in full commercial quantities—at no increase in cost!

This new grade of Hercules® technical pentaerythritol has a more uniform particle size. There is no change in its carefully balanced chemical specifications, but through entirely new mechanical processing methods all fines and "smoke" are eliminated.

The result is greater safety, better working conditions (especially during charging), and more uniform reactions because fewer fine particles collect on the dome of the kettle and in the condensers.

Specify the new Hercules nondusting grade on your next PE order and see the difference for yourself. For further information, contact your nearest Hercules district sales office, or write:

Synthetics Department
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
936 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Del.

8758-1

Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.23 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.03 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 - —
Lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.01 - 2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 - 2.52
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.57 - 2.82
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.82 - 3.05
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.02 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are lc per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls, works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% terric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾ - —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 2.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock. lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350 - .0037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. 0625 - —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Resorcinol tech grade, dms., c.l., Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 - 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 - Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 - Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms, 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 - 18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - 20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 - 20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

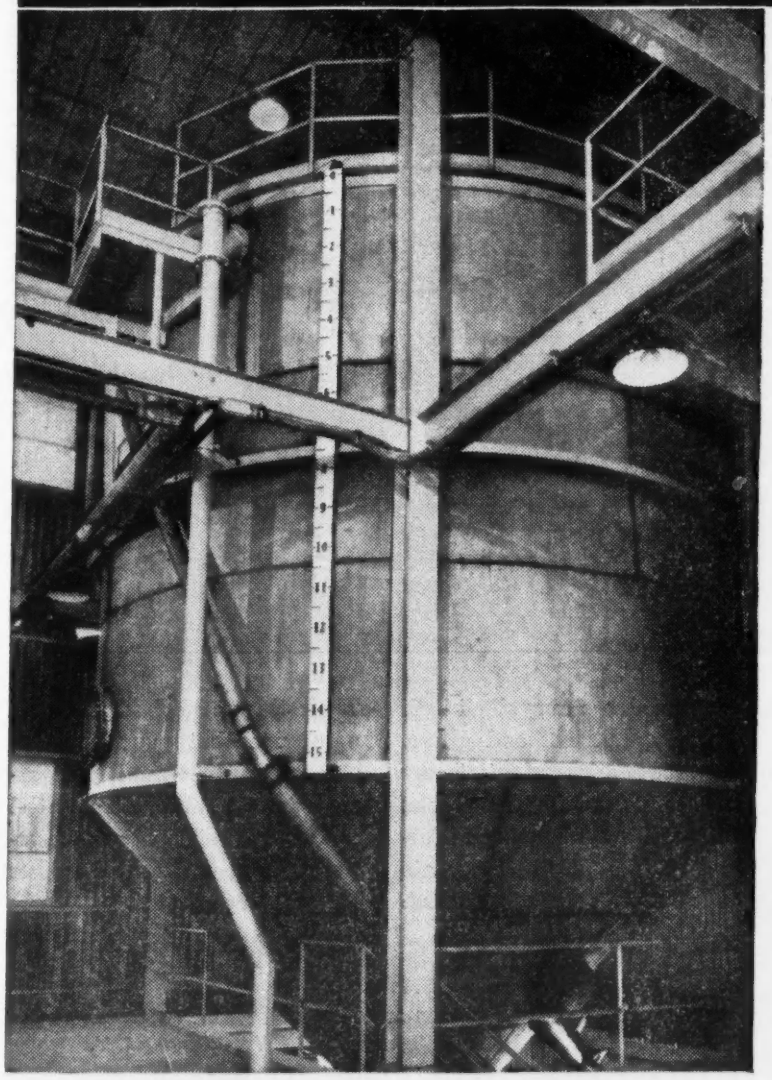
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - 49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
works lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.93 - —
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.93
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 - 40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44½ - —
Italian lb. .22 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06¾ - .07
refd., bgs lb. .08½ - .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .99 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 1.17 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .63 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .63 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .93 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. 31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. 9.00 - 10.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.35 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat lb. .16¾ - —
hulled lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, huller, shipt., bgs. lb. .27 - —
nat., bgs. lb. No prices.
Salvadorian, natural lb. .17½ - —
Syrian, bgs., natural lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .54 - .55
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .52 - .53
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .50 - .51
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .49 - .50
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .82⅜ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .82¾ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .82⅞ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .83⅛ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .58⅝ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .60⅛ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .60⅜ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .60⅞ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .53 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Red, Cadmium, CP—Sodium Ascorbate

Soda, caustic, liq., 70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks,' works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd bbls works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½ - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —

Niagara's new plant facilities assure purity and uniformity for you in

Nialk CARBONATE OF POTASH



From this huge central storage silo, NIALK Carbonate of Potash is fed to all loading points for filling bags, barrels and hopper cars.

Niagara is setting top standards in the production of carbonate of potash. From raw material to finished product, NIALK chemicals pass through scrupulously clean processing equipment to spick-and-span containers. Quality checks are performed at every stage of the process to protect purity, guarantee uniformity.

These modern facilities and methods, coupled with Niagara's long production experience and reputation for quality, are your assurance of dependability in NIALK Carbonate of Potash. Your products and processes will benefit from this quality protection.

Send for free illustrated booklet, NIALK CAUSTIC POTASH, CARBONATE OF POTASH, *containing valuable data on the use and handling of these chemicals.*

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Plant: Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Sodium Benzoate—Sodium Sulfhydrate

Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18¼- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.53 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. .16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.135.50 -140.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works, ton.199.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhd., cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac., whse ton.51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.95
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.60 - —
Ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½- .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½- —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .71 - .74
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., zone 1, dlvd. ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .557 - .611
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E. ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —

NATURALLY manufacturers take every possible precaution to avoid contamination in making their products. Don't let *your* quality control end there by shipping your product in containers that are not 100% free of scale, grease and dirt. With USS Steel Drums you can maintain product purity right to your customers' door. Here's why:

AFTER each USS Steel Drum has been carefully shaped, formed and welded, a strong alkali bath cuts away all dirt and grease. Next, the interior *and* exterior are completely descaled. This process is followed by saturating all surfaces with a special phosphate solution that retards rusting.

These three careful steps are an assurance that your product, shipped in USS Steel Drums, arrives pure . . . always! USS Steel Drums are available in a wide variety of shapes, sizes and finishes . . . plain or decorated.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS
DIVISION
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION,
DEPT.5105, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
Los Angeles and Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill.
New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

USS STEEL DRUMS

USS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Sodium sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms m. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
(see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. frt adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½ - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½ - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum) solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dm... 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works b. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works b .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots works b .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works b .23¼ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.53.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .771 - .781
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .98 - .99
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .830 - 1.049
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .78½ - .79¼
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .947 - .967
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - .0565
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08 - .08¼
Rice, bgs., t.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755 - .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .063 - .07
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. 46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 10-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd. 100-oz. lots. oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs lb .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
synthetic rubber grade 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555 - —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 - 33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 - 29.50

Sodium Sulfocyanide—Tallow, Inedible, Fancy, Guaranteed

Sulfur, refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98 100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs. mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.30 - —
t.c.l. works lb 1.35 - —
Talc, dom. ord. Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 - 38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
t.c.l. works ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - 32.00
t.c.l. works ton.30.00 - 35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
imp Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .03¾ - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .09¾ - —

SPECIAL PROFIT AND SUPPLY ADVANTAGES FOR CHEMICAL PROCESSORS

Michigan Chemical Corporation has twenty years' experience in the research and production of Bromine, Magnesia, Chloride, and Calcium chemicals. This background provides users with a dependable source of quality chemicals made right and priced right; our plants are large enough to provide quantity shipments for practically all purposes. Insure continuity of your operations: order from Michigan Chemical.

On requirements for special products (i.e., intermediates) consider us. We can move fast, efficiently, and price-competitively on your needs.

Aluminum Bromide Anhydrous. Technical grade, dark colored product suitable for most manufacturing uses. Highly reactive catalyst, many uses in organic synthesis especially in isomerization, bromination and halogen exchange reactions. Available as solid or lump.

Ammonium Bromide NF IX. A white powder, very pure, complies with all the requirements of the National Formulary. Commonly used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations. Also in photography, textile finishing and as fire retardant for fabrics.

Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes.

Bromodichloromethane. A clear, heavy, volatile liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 1.99; boiling point 90 degrees C. Soluble or miscible with many organic liquids. Used in organic synthesis. Adds to olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts.

Bromotrichloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 2.0; boiling point 104 degrees C. Miscible with many organic liquids. Useful in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins with peroxide catalysts.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, non-corrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes. Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specifications. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2 NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.

β - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2 NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anti-caking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF IX grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., non-flammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Methylene Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid. Miscible with methyl alcohol, ether, chloroform and other organic liquids. A purified product with a 1.8 degrees C. boiling range. Specific gravity 2.47. Used in organic synthesis, as solvent and heavy gauge liquid.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 4 degrees C. boiling range, specific gravity 1.495.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all U.S.P. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithography. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white crystalline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

Also manufacturer of Pestmaster Insecticides, Pestmaster* Methyl Bromide Fumigant and Dustmaster* Road Chemicals.*

**Trademark
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

C 55-2

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
502 Bankson St., Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York
BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Tallow, Inedible, No. 1—Yohimbine Hydrochloride

Tallow, inedible, No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10¼
Tankage, animal, teeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.25 • —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 • —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .07¾- .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 • .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 • .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 • —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 • .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 • .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 • —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .70 • .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 • —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
extra dms lb. .41 • .60
prime, dms lb. .30 • .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 • .75
prime dms lb. .55 • .70
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 • —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 • —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .35 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate 99%, bots., dlvd lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.00 • —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.20 • —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.50 • —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 • —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.80.00 • —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.80.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 • —
less tons lots lb. .74 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 • —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .96¼- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 • —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 • —
5-ton lots ton.142.50 • —
ton lots, c.l. ton.147.50 • —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.149.65 • —
Acetate, bots kilo.136.00 • —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb. 1.30 • —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 • —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 • .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 • —
Chicago dist gal. .35 • —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 • —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 • —
Toluol, petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 • —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 • —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 • —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 • —
2-4 Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .94 • —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 • —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 • 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 • —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 • —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 • —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 • —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 • —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 • —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 • —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 • —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Triethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 • —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 • —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 • —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 • —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 • —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 • —
Tungsten metal, powd., 96.8% dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 • .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E, ex whse. ton.140.00 • —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.105.00 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 • —
C grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.124.50 • —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.153.00 • —
Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 • —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 • .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 • .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.70.00 • —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.50.00 • —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .07¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 • 7.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 • —
whole, tins lb. 8.50 • —
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 • 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 • 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 • 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 • —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 • —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks, works lb. .25 • —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 • —
tanks, works lb. .20 • —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .18 • —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 • —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 • .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.67.50 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_c complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 • —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.25 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 • —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 • —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton.96.00 • —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 • —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .43 • .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .64 • .65
Brazilian, bgs lb. .66 • .67
Central American, bgs lb. .63 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .66 • .67
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100 lb. ctns lb. .74 • .77
slabs, 100 lb. ctns lb. .73 • .76
yellow, bricks, 100 lb. ctns lb. .66 • .68
slabs, 100 lb. ctns lb. .65 • .67
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .49 • .50
refd., bgs lb. .52 • .53
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .55 Nom.
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .63 Nom.
pure refd., bgs., ton lots. lb. .71 • .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .55 • .57
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 • .66
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .62 • .63
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .58 • .60
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 • .67
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.06 - 1.08
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs. lb. .44 • .46
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20.000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13½- .14½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12 • .13
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13 • .14
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24½- .25½
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25½- .26½
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17½- —
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16 • —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28½- —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21 • —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19 • —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35 • —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs. lb. .82 • .83
tech., bgs lb. .78 • .80
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .30 • .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 • .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 • .75
spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 • .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 • .23
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 • .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 • .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 • —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 • —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 • —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 • —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 • .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 • 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 38°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 • —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 • —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 • —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 • —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 • —
Birmingham district gal. .32 • —
Chicago district gal. .35 • —
Cleveland district gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 • —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 • —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 • —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.15 • 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 • —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.00 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.25 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 • —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 • —
Anthopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 • —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 • .33
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 • —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 • —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 • —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.38 • —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 • —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .26 • .27
basic, dlvd lb. .31 • —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .40 • .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin oz. 4.50 • —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	-	—
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	-	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	-	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	-	—
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.132	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.202	-	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	-	—
precipitated powd. dms.	a	26		—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs	5.50	-	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs	6.10	-	—
tanks works	100 lbs	4.85	-	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.10	-	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.10	-	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.35	-	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	11.35	-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc)				
Cyanide kgs., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.323		—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543		—
Dust, pigment., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.16¼	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¼	-	—
Fluoride bbls works	a.	48		50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	-	—
t.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.22		.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	-	—
New York	lb.	.14	-	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	-	—
10% Zn dms frt alld	lb.	.30		—
Oxide, pigment, American process lead free ngs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	-	—
leaded, 25%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.14⅜	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅜	-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅜	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅜	-	—
French process, comi., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher				
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	-	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	-	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms. frt alld	lb	.29		—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12½		.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.39	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	-	.44
Sulfate, cryst., 22% ZN, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	8.05	-	—
t.c.l. same basis	100 lbs	8.60		—
flake 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.00		7.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00		7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.50	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.50	-	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.				
USP gran dms	lb	26		—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	2530	-	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb	2.25		2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)				
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	-	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	-	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	-	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	-	—
l.c.l	lb.	.26	-	.41½
normal dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	-	—
Zircon (G), gran. bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04⅜	-	—
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.07½	-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.				
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	-	—
Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7.00		8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50		7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	-	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	-	—
5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.44½	-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	-	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	-	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	-	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	-	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	-	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	-	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60¼	-	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	-	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	-	—

Barbiturates Control Plan

—Continued from page 3

council on pharmacy and chemistry. They said that there is need for tighter control but that it should be exercised by the medical and pharmaceutical professions rather than by the narcotics bureau.

Earlier during the week the committee was informed by Dr. John L. Harvey, deputy commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, that the agency has never been able to completely test its authority under the food, drug and cosmetic act to meet the growing problem of barbiturate addition because it has never had the funds to make an all-out investigation.

He said that the FDA has to rely on contacts with the police, druggists and public health authorities to obtain leads on possible law violations and has never had sufficient funds to shop around and make spot investigations of likely sources of illicit traffic.

Dr. Harvey said that production of barbiturates last year amounted to 798,000 pounds which is enough to make 3,000,000,000 capsules of 1½ grains each or about eighteen doses for every man, woman and child in the country. He could give no estimate of the amount that found its way into illegal channels, nor the quantity exported.

The two AMA officials suggested to the committee that as a step towards closer controls of barbiturates it might be advisable to place some kind of a limit on production and develop a continuing program of education for physicians and pharmacists.

Dr. Seevers emphasized that if controls are made too strict they might create a prohibition-type era of bootlegging in the drugs. He said that some control is needed but that there is not enough information yet available to guide the medical profession in establishing a program.

Dr. Bartemeier stated that the AMA is now making a survey to determine the number of suicides and attempted suicides with barbiturates over the past five years and that this study might provide information on the type of control program needed. He also stated that many physicians are now trying to substitute non-habit forming drugs for barbiturates.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 2½ kgs. disodium diisonitroso-acetone hexahydrate, ½ kg. diisonitroso-acetone, inv. 76, Nov. 7, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Dextrin, 7,500 lbs., light yellow, inv. 3233, Oct. 2, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.; 900,000 lbs. dextrin, suitable for use in gumming postage stamps, inv. schedule #5, Nov. 3, Treasury Dept., Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.

Drugs, 4,560 1-gal. bots. aluminum hydroxide gel USP, 4,512 1-lb. bots. ammonia solution strong USP, 288 1-pt. bots. bismuth magma NF, 1-728 1-lb. bots. boric acid USP crystals, 2,280 1-lb. bots. boric acid USP powder, Somerville, N. J.; Wilmington, Calif.; Hines, Ill., inv. A-123, Oct. 27, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Ether, diethylene glycol dibutyl ether, dibutyl "carbitol" or equivalent, for a period of approx one year from date of award thru Oct. 31, 1956, inv. 151-63, Oct. 31, Atomic Energy Commission, P.O.B. 929, Paducah, Ky.

Fungicide, 1,705 gals. wood preservative, inv. 77, Oct. 25, Sharpe Gen. Depot, Contracting Officer, Lathrop, Calif.

Lime, 13,095 lbs., hydrated, inv. 57, Oct. 31, 5010 Air Base Wing, APO-937, Seattle, Wash.

Nitric acid, 77 lbs., inv. 57, Oct. 31, 5010 Air Base Wing, APO 937, Seattle, Wash.

Paint, 850 1-gal. cans enamel, type IV, inv. 18, Oct. 28, Contracting Officer, McNair Hall, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 180 cans rust inhibiting enamel, inv. 14, Oct. 26, Contracting Officer, Lima Ordnance Depot, Lima, Ohio; 1,590 gals. cellulose nitrate dope thinner, inv. 159, Oct. 25, McClellan AFB, Contracting Officer, Calif.; 1,684 gals. exterior and interior gloss enamel, inv. 278, Oct. 27, Contracting Officer, Topeka AF Depot, Kans.; 204 gals. deck and canvas paint, 102 gals. red tile paint, 306 gals. white tint, inside enamel, 18 gals. machinery, cream enamel, 102 gals. outside paint, 36 gals. primer paint, 24 gals. non-inflammable paint remover, 54 gals. black, hull gloss paint, 108 gals. non-skid, deck paint, inv. CIV ENG-23, Oct. 25, Corps of Engnrs., District Engnr., Phila. District, P.O.B. 8523, Phila. 1, Pa.

Propane, or pyrofax, for a period of approx. one year from date of award thru Oct. 31, 1956, inv. 151-63, Oct. 31, Atomic Energy Commission, P.O.B. 929, Paducah, Ky.

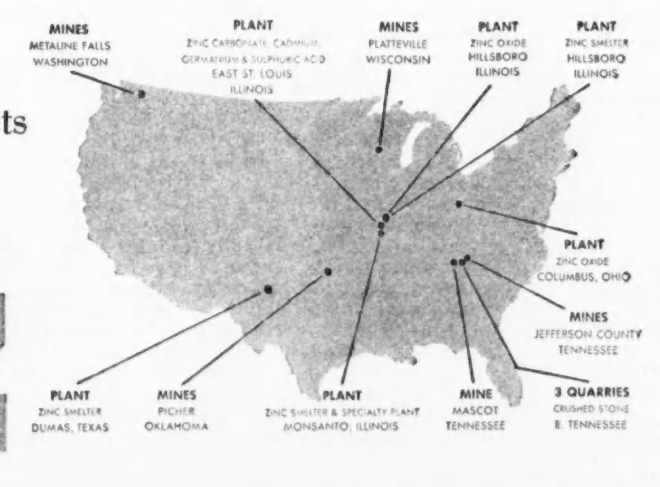
Sulfuric acid, 780 lbs., inv. 57, Oct. 31, 5010 Air Base Wing, APO-937, Seattle, Wash.

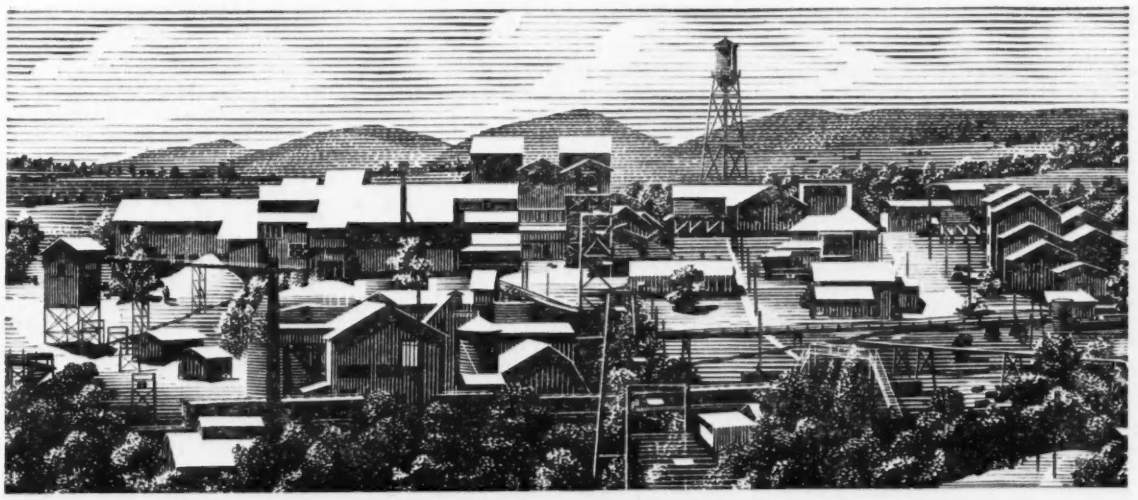
Phillips Petroleum Co. Fills Plastics Division Positions

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has made several staff appointments in the plastics sales division of Phillips Chemical Company, a subsidiary. W. C. Douce, J. T. Roach, R. G. Askew, and C. R. Scott have been named district managers for plastic sales division offices in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Boston, respectively. The offices are to be established next spring.

M. W. Davidson has been named supervisor of the sales service development branch at the Bartlesville office, and L. B. Croley, J. V. Smith, and A. L. Walters have been appointed sales service managers in that branch.

American Zinc and its products from A to Z





CONCENTRATING MILL, MASCOT, TENNESSEE

One of the key factors in American Zinc's widespread mining and milling operations. In Tennessee, American Zinc also owns and operates mines in Jefferson County. It is here that one of the largest known reserves of zinc in the United States is found (in excess of 1,250,000 tons of recoverable zinc, proven, with additional large reserves indicated). Other company-owned and operated mining properties are located at Platteville District, Southern Wisconsin; Metaline Falls District, Eastern Washington; and Picher field of the Tri-State Area (Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma). For the complete picture, see map above.

PRODUCERS OF

ALL GRADES OF SLAB ZINC
ZINC ANODES (Plating & Galvanic)
METALLIC CADMIUM
SULPHURIC ACID
LEAD-FREE and LEADED ZINC OXIDES
ZINC CARBONATE
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE
AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE
CRUSHED STONE

Distributors for

American Zinc sales Company

AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING COMPANY

Columbus, Ohio • Chicago • St. Louis • New York • Detroit • Pittsburgh

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

Copyright 1955 by

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone: REctor 2-9820: Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 168 **October 24, 1955** **Number 17**

For Informative Labeling

The very name of the labels and precautionary information committee of the Manufacturing Chemists Association has a broad and timely significance. The purpose of the committee is a most important and very necessary one, in respect of both public welfare and consumer satisfaction. It also has more than a little potentiality in the direction of fair competition.

So it is that the task for which the chairman and another member of that committee last week went to Europe already was a big one, and it will continuously increase in size. The MCA envoys discussed the construction of a system of labeling based in some respects on the guide followed by chemical manufacturers of United States and of Great Britain; they also discussed the extension of a labeling system, largely symbolic, to international trade in general. Their discussions have laid a foundation and set up a framework for the establishment of a highly desirable structure of international uniformity.

The need for fully informative labeling of chemicals was disastrously manifested a few weeks ago in the deaths of several score of babies in Japan and the poisoning in various degrees of several thousand others, resulting from the use of a low, cleanser grade of sodium phosphate in the production of milk powder. The processor, apparently, had made no purity specification for the material, and assumably, the labeling of the phosphate did not disclose the serious fact that it contained arsenic.

In areas of trade with ultimate consumers, the satisfactory classifying of potentially poisonous substances is a puzzling problem, even in the drug field where the handling of such substances has long been a common practice. Because the supplying of even the same poisons to the public through other retail channels has never been subjected to the regulations applying to more particularly trained pharmacists, the proper labeling of such substances, wherever sold, is a matter of public necessity. That, of course, is on the precautionary information side of the MCA committee's purview, as well as a matter of labeling. The label is the best medium for conveying such information. A beneficial supplementary means is the style of container; the "ribbing" requirements of the British poison rules is an example in point. In the application of any rules to substances sold for use otherwise than in the treatment of human ailments, there is a great need for adequate consideration of all aspects of the effects of exemption; especially because dangerous substances sold unrestrictedly are just as likely as those sold under rules to get into the hands of children and others and do much harm.

One of the big aspects of the problems discussed by the MCA envoys was the establishment of uniform symbolic labeling for international use. It is very far from easy to make anything like a generally satisfactory selection from the three different systems proposed respectively by the International Air Transport Association, the International Labor Organization, and the United Nations. The discussion, in company with representatives of the British and the Belgian chemical industries, of the symbolic problem with representatives of the ILO occupational safety and health division at least took a look in the right direction. What it saw may not in the least approach what will be chosen—if, as, and when some satisfactory means of making a choice are arrived at. It would seem that there is a place in that job for the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

One of the important angles of labeling is the full identifying of the substance to which a label is applied. That, of course, embraces the adoption and acceptance of standards. It is in that connection that the relation of labeling to fair competition arises. Only by means of fully definite labeling can a buyer of a chemical—or any other material—know whether what is offered to him at, say, 14 cents a pound, is the same as that for which another offerer asks 16 cents.

It Is Everybody's Week

Whatever may eventuate whenever in the plans for a White House conference on education, the period of November 6 to 12 should be duly observed in accordance with its designation by President Eisenhower as American Education Week.

The educating of its children is the most important enterprise in any community. It is an enterprise in which every taxpayer is a stockholder and from which every citizen gets dividends in the contributions, stated in the President's proclamation, of the school to the "people's welfare and the nation's prosperity and security." It follows that the community should take an active, working part in developing the status, the operating, and the possibilities of that enterprise. It should insist upon getting periodical reports from the management it employs on everything that stockholders should know. It should carefully analyze those reports and have them evaluated by the state agency that exists for such functioning. It should determine and strive to the full of its ability to remedy any shortcomings which that checking might disclose. "Our people," the President said, "have a right to take special pride in our nation's education system, and an obligation to demonstrate a desire and capacity to meet the major problems facing Amercian education." As it is with all national citizen duties, that which has to do with educational needs is best started and applied at the local community level.

American Education Week is being nationally sponsored by the National Education Association, the American Legion, the United States Office of Education, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. It is to be assumed that the local units of those organizations are already active in the promotion of the event in their communities. What the President called a "pledge of citizen interest in better education" should need no organizational promotion. It should be self-started and self-maintained through every day in every week as long as there is any reason why a community should have an educational enterprise.

About a week before the President proclaimed American Education Week, the United States Office of Education made known its intention to seek a "considerable" increase in its budget next year for the financing of a broad program of research in educational problems, to be "aimed at making education more efficient and helping it to play a more effective role in today's society." That is an objective the attainment of which is highly desirable in every community—and needed in very many—whatever its size. It is for every community to determine what are its needs in that direction—and to exert a determination to see that they are met. Those needs cannot be accurately diagnosed or satisfactorily treated by educators working alone. There must be full collaboration on the part of all those who need the better products that better education can provide. The observance of American Education Week should be American democracy working at its best and fullest.

Vulcanization Is Famous

Leaders in the chemical industry are rumored to be interested in having Charles Goodyear named to the Hall of Fame. The idea has not been developed far enough to emit any definite information on whether the nomination is desired for this year or for the next occasion, in 1960 which will be the hundredth anniversary of Goodyear's death—"in poverty."

The full name of the notable edifice on University Heights in New York is "Hall of Fame for Great Americans." "Great" is a very elastic term. In its application since the establishment of the hall in 1900, it has, perhaps naturally, encompassed mainly the five classes of Americans primarily set up—artists, authors, educators, scientists, and statesmen. Military heroes have also been prominent among the great. The scope of the term with relation to the hall includes fifteen additional classes, among which are inventors—in which class Goodyear clearly belongs—and businessmen—among whom he did not rank successful.

Vulcanization made rubber what it is today—on the wheels of vehicles, for example. It was a great American discovery, although largely accidental. It has done more than a little to make America great. So, it is logical to declare that its discoverer was a great American. His contributions to the economic progress of America, although based on a foreign raw material, have been at least as great as that of Whitney, who is in the Hall of Fame.

Nominations for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans are made to the senate of New York University. Nominations may be made by the general public. Two groups do the electing—a special committee of one hundred citizens and the NYU senate.

Charles Goodyear certainly deserves a bronze tablet in one of the still vacant panels in the colonnade of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans. Every citizen who knows the great usefulness of vulcanized rubber should promote his deserts in that direction.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Earlier reports of a high level of business activity this year have been graphically confirmed by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission in the "Quarterly Financial Report." If the last six months of the year are anything like the first six months, there is no doubt that 1955 will go down as a real boom year.

Here are some of the statistics:—Earnings after taxes for the second quarter were $3,900,000,000, compared with $3,300,000,000 in the first quarter, $2,900,000,000 in the second quarter of 1954, and the previous record total of $3,700,000,000 in the third quarter of 1950. First half-year earnings after taxes were $7,200,000,000, an increase of 31 percent over the first six months of last year.

Sales of manufacturing corporations in the second quarter amounted to $70,000,000,000, compared with $65,600,000,000 in the previous quarter, $62,600,000,000 for the second quarter last year nd the previous record of $68,700,000,000 in the second quarter of 1953. For the first six months of this year sales aggregated $135,600,000,000, an increase of $12,100,000,000 over the same period of 1954.

Profits before taxes for the first half of 1955 increased to $13,900,000,000 from $10,700,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year, a gain of 30 percent. The annual rate of return for profits after taxes on stockholders' equity in the second quarter was 13 percent, which compares with 11.4 percent in the previous quarter and the highest rate since the second quarter of 1951. Profits after taxes per dollar of sales was 5.5 cents, against the highest rate since early in 1951.

This is the way the chemical industry showed up:—Sales for the first half of the year amounted to $9,901,000,000 as compared with $8,766,000,000 in the first half of 1954, a gain of 13 percent; profits after taxes amounted to $777,000,000 during the first six months of this year as compared with $585,000,000 for the same period last year, a gain of 33 percent.

International Marketing Agreements

International agreements to control marketing and prices of the surplus products of the world are still a very live topic in the halls of the United Nations, in spite of the aversion of the United States to such arrangements. They seem to pop up in spite of our best efforts to quash them.

While it is a fact that the United States is a party to two such international agreements—sugar and wheat—the State department has taken a firm stand against similar agreements in industrial commodities. It rejected a plan for a tin agreement a few years ago and earlier this year refused to participate on a committee to study the matter generally.

But the matter has again come up, this time in relation to oil. There is again talk in UN circles of a plan to internationalize oil. The pro argument is that since oil is subject to world-wide supply and demand forces, any control to improve the market or prices can best be handled by an international group. The State department attempted to kill this idea last March, but it won't stay dead.

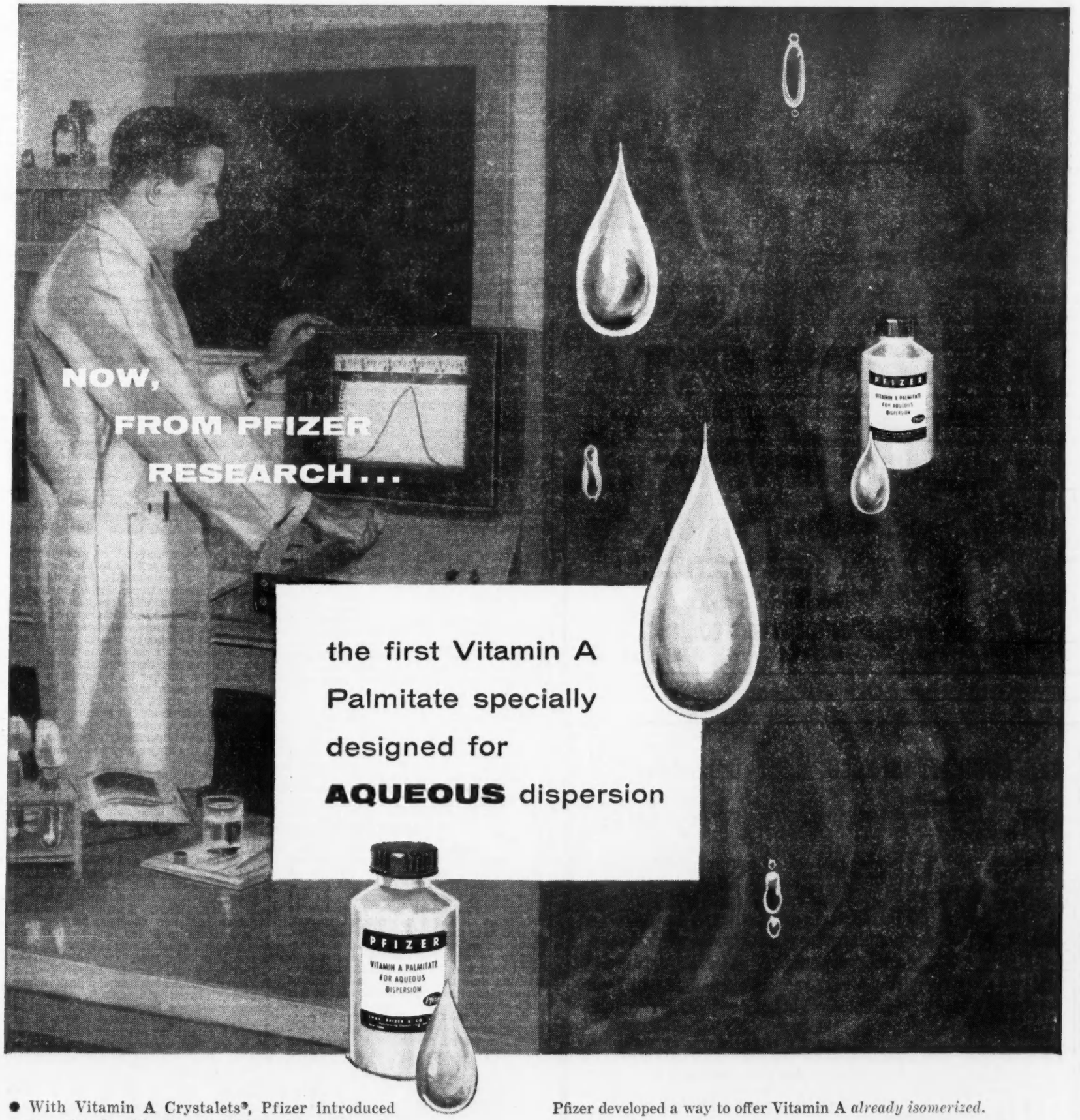
Dave Beck—The Man to Watch

Industry observers in Washington are keeping an eye on Dave Beck, head of the teamsters union. Admittedly, Walter Reuther, head of the CIO is becoming more important as a political figure and John L. Lewis has his own way with the coal industry. But the man to really watch, they say, is Dave Beck.

It is this union official's aim to organize all of the truck drivers of the nation into a single union. It makes no difference what industry they may work in. Mr. Beck wants them under his control. And when one considers the fact that there is not a single article or piece of merchandise that does not at some time or other "move on rubber," it is little wonder that the observers are concerned over the ambitions of this man.

The Pacific coast can already attest to the tight control Mr. Beck exercises over the teamsters of that area, and now he is moving to the east. It is said that his aim is to have one contract covering all employers who use trucks and there will be no bargaining on an industry by industry basis. If that occurs, Mr. Beck will be a dominant figure in this country, not only politically, but economically.

Recently, his teamsters union built a massive white marble headquarters building virtually in the shadow of the Capitol Dome. Some see it as a measure of congressional defiance, and it is predicted that Mr. Beck will live to regret it.



● With Vitamin A Crystalets®, Pfizer introduced a new standard in the stability of dry vitamin preparations. Now, through the same research leadership, Pfizer offers you another really important advance in *specialized, quality* products.

Again, *greatly increased stability* is the big achievement!

This stability of Pfizer VITAMIN A PALMITATE FOR AQUEOUS DISPERSION is based on the Pfizer discovery that a significant part of the potency loss in multivitamin aqueous dispersions was due to the isomerization of the all-trans form of Vitamin A. From that discovery Pfizer developed a way to offer Vitamin A *already isomerized.*

For you this Pfizer development means much smaller overage when you combine this new Vitamin A Palmitate with a dispersing agent for aqueous products. It means economy *plus* greater confidence in your product.

VITAMIN A PALMITATE FOR AQUEOUS DISPERSION is available at the standardized potency of 1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram at the same price schedule as Vitamin A Palmitate. It is packed in 25, 50, and 100 MU, amber screw-cap bottles and 250 MU, 500 MU, 1, 2, 5 & 10 BU aluminum bottles. Write today for a sample and further information.

Pioneer and Leading Manufacturer of Vitamins

Pfizer

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
Chemical Sales Division
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif., Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN®

PERCHLORETHYLENE

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati Cleveland • Dallas • Houston Minneapolis • New Orleans New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • San Francisco

SODIUM BICARBONATE, U.S.P.
Specialized Grain Sizes
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
SAL SODA CONCENTRATED CARBONATE OF SODA CRYSTALS
Technical Service
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC.
70 Pine Street • New York 5, N. Y. • Phone Digby 4-2181

The PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Department of
Foster D. Snell, Inc.
Is composed of various specializing sections serving a wide variety of Fields.
The different sections are prepared to handle projects ranging through basic research, development, formulation, testing, evaluation and quality control, and to accord Research Facilities Without Capital Investment based on years of experience.
The OILS & LUBRICANTS SECTION
Can Serve You In
Developing—testing—evaluation
Hydraulic fluids
Synthetic lubricants
Greases
Instrument lubricants
Additive evaluations
We Cordially Invite
you to confer without cost or obligation
Foster D. Snell, Inc.
RESEARCH LABORATORIES
29 West 15th St., New York 11, N. Y.
WAtkins 4-8800

Heavy Chemicals

A number of chemicals advanced, or were slated to advance, during the week. Sulfur chlorides were higher on spot Monday, and slated for higher contract prices January 1. Silicon tetrachloride was scheduled for a spot advance November 1. These chemicals were said to have been affected by higher chlorine costs, put into effect the first of this month.

Sodium sulfhydrate liquid was also scheduled for a spot increase effective November 1. Solid flake sulfhydrate was unchanged. Zinc metal was fractionally higher owing to strong demand and narrowing supplies. Mercury metal squeezed still higher owing to scarcity of spot material.

Demand for the mineral acids remained at a high level of activity during the week, due to heavy production of steel, rayon, alkylates and synthetic detergents. Chlorine and the alkalies moved out in large volume, the market having swiftly recovered from consumer reaction following higher prices on October 1.

Flood damage in New England, while not as extensive as that following Hurricane Diane, was responsible for movement of emergency shipments of copper sulfate and aluminum sulfate to municipal water systems. Copper and brass mills in the Naugatuck Valley area were not as badly affected as during the floods of August 19.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended October 15 at 98.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 98.4 percent for the previous week and 94.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Prices were maintained without change. Business held up well, as platers ordered in good volume due to production strength in the automobile and appliance industries. Supplies were on hand to fill orders with little or no delay.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand in the east and midwest continued active, and the market was in reasonably good balance. Prices were considered stable. Lengthy supplies of byproduct muriatic continued to plague producers of chlorinated hydrocarbons and subsequent heavy output of byproduct acid. This situation faced producers mainly in the south and southwest.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—The market was in good balance during the week. It was explained that in the experience of some producers, orders tend to come in flurries for a short while, then taper off for a time, thus creating a variable supply-demand position. Last week, demand was active and business generally good, following a slow market the previous week.

Currently, good volumes of acid were said to be moving to government account, as well as to the steel and glass industries. However, sellers indicated that a slump was to be expected for the next six to eight weeks in the refrigerants and propellants industry, where production of fluorinated organics is normally off at this time of year.

Acid, Nitric—Some indications of snug supply were evident last week, as producers reported that they were picking up inquiries for prompt shipment on split accounts. A key factor in the heavy consumption was steel and steel fabrication. Also to be reckoned with was a substantially increased demand for mixed acid.

Quotations for this, as well as the other heavy acids, continued without change. The feeling was strong that no revisions would take place during the remainder of the year, and that most likely, present prices would continue without change into next year.

Acid, Sulfuric — Buying interest continued strong. Rayon, steel, alkylation, pigments, sulfonation, and other end uses kept up strong call for large volume shipments. The only general area where consumption was said to be down was in fertilizer manufacture, and acid producers considered this a normal situation.

Steel production remained a key reason for large volume acid consumption. The American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel output estimated at 2,320,000 tons, or 96.1 percent of capacity last week, as compared with actual output of 2,330,000 tons two weeks ago, and 1,769,000 tons the corresponding week last year. Output continued to hover near the record of 2,345,000 tons produced during the week of May 9, 1955.

Aluminum Sulfate—Heavy call was expected within the next few days from flood-stricken areas in the northeast for emergency water settlement treatment. Consumption by the paper industry continued to hold up extremely well, due to high output rates at most mills. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Calcium Chloride — Supplies continued in close balance with demand, as highway maintenance departments ordered ahead for ice control. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Chlorine — Demand continued strong throughout the end-use pattern. Supplies were in close balance, and prices were firm and unchanged.

Copper Sulfate—As flood waters receded last week in New England and other parts of the northeast, emergency shipments of copper sulfate were made in order to clarify water in municipal water supply systems. Early in the week, material was rushed to the Croton reservoir north of New York, as that part of the municipal water system was shut off due to excessive turbidity caused by influx of muddy, algae-filled flood waters from feeder streams.

Other orders were received, or expected, from other municipalities in the damaged area, within a few days. It was said that during Hurricane Diane, Bridgeport and other Connecticut cities called for material, and a similar situation was expected to apply at this time. Meanwhile, there appeared to be enough material on band to take care of the emergency needs, although it was felt that supplies would be reduced even further by the sudden call.

Lime—Domestic sales of open market lime (744,009 short tons) decreased five percent in July from the previous month, according to the reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. A slight decrease was noted in all the major uses in July as compared to June.

Total sales of quicklime in July amounted to 581,142 tons, as against 607,405 tons in June, and 458,690 tons in July, 1954. Hydrated lime output in July declined to 162,867 tons, as against 179,231 tons in June, and 153,089 tons in July, 1954.

Sales of chemical and other industrial quicklime in July declined to 364,094 tons from 371,269 tons sold in June, but were considerably higher than the 301,833 tons sold in July, 1954. Hydrated lime sold for industrial and chemical purposes in July declined to 60,499 tons from 68,293 tons sold in June, but was above the 57,257 tons sold in July, 1954.

Potash, Soda, Borate Minerals—The Bureau of Census has issued a preliminary report studying the potash, soda and borate minerals industry in 1954. The report deals with establishments primarily engaged in mining natural potassium, sodium, or boron compounds, other than common salt. Products of the industry include potash salts, sodium borates, sodium carbonates, sodium sulfates and colemanite.

The value of shipments of the industry in 1954 amounted to $108,000,000. Production of crude potassium salts in 1954 amounted to 9,975,000 tons. The figure represents production from underground mines only, all of which are located in New Mexico.

Output of prepared potassium salts in 1954 totaled 3,323,000 tons, valued at $71,832,000. Production of potassium muriate, including manure salts, was 3,033,000 tons, valued at $65,500,000. Potassium sulfate output totaled 289,000 tons, valued at $6,332,000.

Production of sodium carbonates, except borax, amounted to 545,000 tons, valued at $13,535,000. The figure represents soda ash and trona. No natural bicarbonate or soda crystals were produced in 1954. Output of sodium sulfates by the industry in 1954 totaled 252,000 tons, valued at $3,883,000. Production of boron compounds totaled 543,000 tons, worth some $14,861,000.

Potash, Caustic—Soapers were active last week, and shipments were said to be increasing normally for the time of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $2 per flk.
Sulfur chloride, ¼c. per lb.
Zinc, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Silver, ⅝c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 22, 1954
100.15	100.09	99.84	98.51

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

year. It was pointed out that usually October and November were months of heavy consumption by many industries.

A steady improvement was noted in sales for the past few months, with each month since July showing larger volume shipments. Supplies of both liquid and solid caustic potash were ample, and readily available for current requirements. Producers maintained that no price changes were contemplated for the remainder of the year.

Potassium Carbonate — Large quantity shipments were made during the week. The currently booming television tube industry was held largely responsible for the current strength in demand. Buying interest for other end uses also held up well. No changes in contract quotations were foreseen for the fourth quarter.

Silicofluorides — Sodium silicofluoride was still tight last week, a situation largely brought about by the phosphate strike in Florida, and helped by increased demand for water fluoridation. Prices continued very firm, and sellers were hard-pressed to get enough material to fill orders. Strong demand from municipalities for sodium silicofluoride, and comparative unavailability of material, caused some consumers to shift to sodium fluoride, resulting in a supply pinch for that item as well.

Other silicofluorides were still in a fairly tight supply position, but were not as badly off as the sodium salt. Soluble salts, notably those of magnesium, ammonium and zinc, were in a less scarce supply although consumers were forced to scramble trying to get enough of these materials.

Silicon Tetrachloride—A producer announced that effective November 1, spot prices would be advanced 2c. per pound across the board. Material was scheduled to be 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 18c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis and 22c. to 30½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity. Higher chlorine costs were said to be a factor in the increase.

Soda Ash—Shipments of light and dense ash continued to move well to active consuming demand. Producers were generally pleased with the way demand had snapped back following the recent price increases.

Soda, Caustic—Demand for caustic soda held up well, and appeared to have fully recovered from reaction to higher prices October 1. Producers of rayon and acetate yarn and staple shipped 101,300,000 pounds in September, 6 percent less than August shipments, but 6 percent above shipments for September, 1954, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

In the first three quarters of 1955, rayon and acetate shipments totaled 946,500,000 pounds, as compared with 803,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period in 1954. For the first seven months of 1955 imports totaled 111,671,000 pounds, an amount almost double the 58,140,000 pounds imported in the comparable period last year.

Sodium Sulfate — Supplies, although continuing to build, were considered by no means burdensome, and heavier drain on domestic saltcake was expected as contracts for foreign material were concluded. The paper industry continued to operate at well over 90 percent of capacity, and the completion of new kraft facilities in the near future was expected to create an even greater saltcake demand.

Sodium Sulfhydrate — Producers announced that prices for 40-46 percent liquid would be increased by $5 per ton effective on spot November 1, and on contract, January 1, 1956. The increase was said to have been brought about by higher raw material costs.

At the same time, producers contemplated no changes at present for 70-72 percent flake sodium sulfhydrate. Material was currently listed at 6½c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 7c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Sulfur Chloride—Producers announced an increase of ¼c. per pound for sulfur monochloride and sulfur dichloride, effective on spot October 17, and on contract, January 1, 1956. Tankcars were newly quoted at 3¾c. per pound, f.o.b. works; 4c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis and 4¾c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Increases were attributed to higher raw material costs. Chlorine was advanced on October 1.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Shipments of aluminum and aluminum-base alloy castings in August

43 PLANTS AND WAREHOUSES FROM COAST TO COAST

Stauffer CHEMICALS

SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

380 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Illinois • 636 California St., San Francisco 8, California
326 S. Main Street, Akron 8, Ohio • 824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 14, Calif. • 8901 Hempstead Road, Houston 8, Texas • North Portland, Ore. • Weslaco, Texas • Apopka, Fla. • Lubbock, Texas

IRON SEQUESTRATION

Sodium Potassium Saccharate

Thirty times more effective at high pH

For further information write to

READING Testing Laboratories, INC.
Reading, Penna.

Service Throughout the World!

Browning Chemical CORPORATION

150 Broadway • New York 38, N. Y.
Cable Address: BROCHEMO NEW YORK

or for your European chemical requirements write to:—
BROWNING & CO., G. m. b. H.
Kattrepel 2 Hamburg 1, Germany
Cable Address: BROCHEMO HAMBURG

COPPER CHLORIDE, CUPRIC
(CUPRIC CHLORIDE)

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.
30TH AND GRAYS FERRY RD. PHILADELPHIA 46, PENNA.

metso anhydrous
SODIUM METASILICATE ANHYDROUS

FLOWS FREELY...BLENDS EASILY

White free-flowing Metso Anhydrous, pure anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is a good mixer with other compound materials, such as synthetic detergents, caustic soda, phosphates, carbonates and soap.

Because of a special manufacturing process Metso Anhydrous has increased resistance to caking from moisture. Besides, Metso Anhydrous is carefully sized to minimize dusting.

For more information and a sample, write us.

METSO DETERGENTS
PQ silicates of soda

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO.
1133 Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
Trade Marks Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO

take a GOOD LOOK

G.P.&F.
STEEL SHIPPING CONTAINERS

• Your customers are *always* looking at your containers. To make sure that what they see is *right*... take a *good look* at what G. P. & F. has to offer. We combine Product Protection with Package Appeal... sturdy, air-tight, leak-proof containers in modern, eye-pleasing design.

SEND FOR our new free catalog showing all of the G. P. & F. steel shipping containers... complete specifications on a variety of standard and specialty packages that not only protect, but *help sell your product, too!*

Available in 2½ to 7-gallon capacities ...in solid colors or lithographed design.

GEUDER, PAESCHKE & FREY CO.
301 North 15th Street • Milwaukee 1, Wis.
Telephone: Division 4-3000

totaled 32,352 tons, as compared with 27,517 tons in July, according to the Bureau of Census.

Copper—Primary spot copper continued listed at 43c. per pound, delivered US destinations. The supply position improved to some extent during the month of September, according to the Copper Institute. In that month, domestic stocks showed an increase of 4,275 tons, to reach a total of 53,625 tons. This represented the second straight increase in end-of-month inventories as stocks at the end of July showed an increase of 13,057 tons. It was the highest total since August, 1954.

World production of refined copper in September amounted to 248,481 tons as compared to 208,974 tons in August. Supplies dropped from 230,022 tons in August to 228,002 tons in September, a decrease of 2,020 tons.

Lead—The market remained firm. Pig lead was listed at 15½c. per pound, New York basis, and 15.3c., St. Louis.

Magnesium—In 1954, production of primary magnesium in the United States fell to 69,729 tons, a decrease of 26 percent from production in 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines.

A relatively small quantity of calcium and high-purity magnesium was produced for defense in 1954 at the government-owned thermic magnesium plant at Canaan, Connecticut. From preliminary reports, recovery of secondary magnesium in 1954 is estimated at 10,000 tons.

Total consumption of primary magnesium in 1954 amounted to 41,536 tons, a decrease of 12 percent below 1953. The decrease of 58 percent in structural products was accounted for by the extension of time for completion of defense procurement programs and the movement of a producer's wrought products facilities.

The increase of 23 percent of primary magnesium required for distributive or sacrificial purposes was caused largely by the sharp expansion in use of magnesium for cathodic protection and as a reducing agent for production of titanium, zirconium, and hafnium.

During 1954, the magnesium fabricating industry was divided between 350 plants. Sand foundries were near the top of the list, numbering 80. Assembly fabrication accounted for 87 plants:—4 plants were extruding, or rolling sheet and plate, 7 were forging, 9 were engaged in heat treatment, 54 in machining, 55 in surface treatment, and 9 in secondary smelting.

At the close of 1954, producers' stocks of primary magnesium were 14,400 tons. Consumers' stocks were 3,200 tons of primary magnesium and 5,760 tons of primary magnesium alloy ingot. Government agencies continued to hold quantities of primary magnesium as provided by the critical materials stockpiling act.

During 1954 imports of magnesium dropped 70 percent below imports in 1953. About 5 percent of the imports in 1954 were in the form of scrap metal. The remainder came from Norway in the form of primary ingot and from Canada in the form of primary ingot, alloy ingot, and fabricated alloys.

Total exports of magnesium in 1954 were 3,291 tons, an increase of 321 tons above exports in 1953. In Jaunary 1954 quantitative limitation of magnesium for export was removed, but control of exports was continued to safeguard the national security.

Mercury—Metal was higher, at $280 per flask, spot. Offerings were scarce.

Tin—The market was irregular, ending at 96⅛c. per pound, spot.

Zinc—Metal was increased ½c. per pound last week, quoted at 13½c. per pound, East St. Louis and 14c. per pound, New York basis. Strong demand and short stocks were said to have forced prices higher.

Monsanto Names Manager For Its Carondelet Facility

Eugene N. Hetzel has been named plant manager of the Carondelet plant of Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division in St. Louis, Mo. At the same time, it was announced that M. Brooks Shreaves will become production superintendent at the Carondelet plant, a position Hetzel had held since 1942.

Mr. Hetzel joined Monsanto in 1936 as a research chemist at Anniston, Ala., with the former phosphate division of the company. Mr. Shreaves joined the company as an analytical chemist in 1944. He had been supervisor of the calcined rock department at the Monsanto, Tenn., plant since 1952. Prior to joining Monsanto he had been a chemist with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Phelps Dodge Relocates

Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation has moved its offices to 300 Park avenue, New York. Sharing the new offices with the refining company are Phelps Dodge Corporation and Phelps Dodge Copper Products. The new telephone number is PLaza 1-3200.

Ammonium Nitrate Solutions
Available in Tank Cars

Other Nitrogen Division Products

Ammonia Liquor
Ammonium Nitrate Solutions
Ammonium Sulphate
Anhydrous Ammonia
Industrial Grade
Refrigeration Grade
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Ethylene Oxide
Ethanolamines
Formaldehyde
Methanol
Mixed Oxides
Nitrogen Tetroxide
ARCADIAN® Nitrate of Soda
U. F. Concentrate-85
Urea

NITROGEN DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Hopewell, Va. • Ironton, Ohio • Orange, Tex. • Omaha, Neb.

Manufacturers of
Red and Black **COPPER OXIDE**
COPPER SCALE
ROBERT A. COUPE, 260 Rhode Island Ave., PAWTUCKET, R. I.
Telephone PAwtucket 3-4944

NEED ANY "HOT" CHROMIC?

Yes, that's a gag. Came to us as we watched a trailer back in to pick up a load of our Chromic Acid fresh off the flaker.

Of course, a "double extra-rush" order like that is the exception. Usually we fill orders out of an ample warehouse stock. But when a customer really needs super service, we sure can deliver.

You'd probably be happy doing business with us. We make extra high quality Chromic Acid. We ship it "as promised" in shiny, new, full-weight containers. Why not send us a modest order just to find out?

PAINTS · PLASTICS · CHEMICALS
BETTER FINISHES & COATINGS, INC.
268 Doremus Avenue
Newark 5, N. J.
2014 East 15th St.
Los Angeles 21, Calif.

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"
We *Specialize* in AGITATOR DRUMS and FIVE GALLON PAILS
A Fine Product deserves a New Container!
NEW CONTAINER
The Cleveland Steel Barrel Co.
Founded 1912 • Cleveland 5, Ohio

CHEMICAL IRON
GROUND TO SPECIFICATION
GAS PURIFYING MATERIALS CO. INC.
3-15 26th Avenue, Long Island City 2, N. Y.

Producers of SULPHUR
Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO. Inc.
75 E. 45th Street New York 17, N.Y.
Mines: Newgulf and Moss Bluff, Texas

Medical Costs Are Called Reasonable

—*Continued from page 5*

of medical costs the percentage believing costs "much too high" are for doctors' fees, 16 percent; hospital charges, 39 percent; dentists' fees, 24 percent; prescriptions at drug stores, 38 percent.

● Among those saying drug costs are much too high, analysis by education shows little variation; 37 percent of those attending college, 36 percent of those attending high school and 40 percent of those with grammar school education are critical.

● Income does not affect degree of criticism; 38 percent of those with $3,000 income or less say drugs are too high, and 37 percent of those with incomes of $5,000 or greater are critical.

Complaints of Drug Prices

● Complaints of drug prices are greatest among those segments of the population who also are most critical of food, repair and clothing prices.

● Eighty percent of the public states that their impression of the companies who manufacture new and wonder drugs is very favorable or fairly favorable. Two percent express an unfavorable opinion. The remainder have no opinion about drug manufacturers.

● Fifty-six percent of the population cannot give the name of one company who, they believe, manufactures a new or "wonder drug."

● Fifty-three percent of the population state that they have purchased one of these new drugs by prescription. Of these, 79 percent say that they are entirely satisfied and only 21 percent have any reservations. Only 3 percent of the public report the drugs as ineffective:

● When asked, "What are some of the things that make it easier to have good health today than it was thirty years ago?" Seventy-one percent cite improvements in medical knowledge and facilities and almost half the population—47 percent—specifically referred to new drugs, medicines and vaccines now available.

● When asked, "Who or what is mainly responsible for making it easier to have good health today?" only 1 percent specifically mentioned the pharmaceutical industry.

Polio Vaccine Mess

● When asked who or what has been responsible for the delay and difficulty in getting polio vaccine to the people, only one person in three gave any indication at all of blaming some group or individuals, though the interviewing was conducted at the height of publicity about this problem. Of those who did attach blame, complaints were almost equally divided between government, pharmaceutical manufacturers and others.

● Thirty-eight percent of the population believe the cost of prescriptions is much too high, and 28 percent believe that costs are somewhat higher than they should be. Of the reasons given for high cost by this group less than half attach blame to anyone. Twenty-six percent of those who complain of prescription costs blame the druggists, 10 percent mention physicians and 7 percent pharmaceutical manufacturers. An additional 16 percent blame some unspecified "they." Some individuals mention more than one person or group.

● To the question, "What people or groups do you think have been mainly responsible for these new 'wonder' drugs?" only 11 percent of the respondents give specific credit to the drug companies, pharmaceutical houses, the chemical industry or drug manufacturers; an additional 9 percent mention "laboratories"; 23 percent credit doctors, the American Medical Association or groups of doctors; 40 percent credit scientists, science, research or such persons a medical researchers and chemists.

Nitrogen Chemicals Output Shows Steep Rise in Japan

Japanese production of nitrogenous chemicals has made major strides since World War II, the Department of Commerce reported last week. Output of these chemicals in 1954, in tons, and the percentage of increase over 1952 (in parentheses), follows:—

Ammonia, 693,600 metric tons (22 percent); nitric acid, 88,800 (80); synthetic ammonium sulfate, 2,096,400 (12); byproduct ammonium sulfate, 88,800 (14); calcium cynamide, 519,600 (1 percent decrease); urea, 124,800 (122); ammonium nitrate, 37,200 (41), and ammonium chloride, 57,600 tons (108).

Output of most of these products in 1953 fell between the 1952 and 1954 levels. A total of 1,854,000 metric tons of superphosphates reportedly were produced in 1954, 37 percent greater than in 1952 and 22 percent more than in 1953.

Trade Briefs

Jacob Blaustein has been re-elected to the board of Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Argus Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has established warehouse facilities in Akron, Ohio.

Caustic Soda

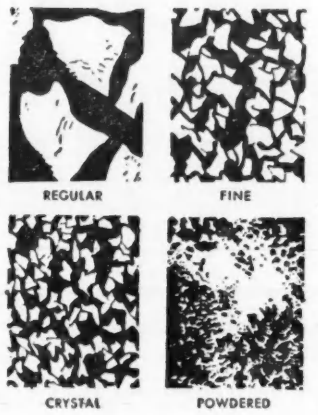
for repackaging, processing

comes in four flake sizes

These four caustic soda flake sizes provide a convenient choice if you package alkali specialties, such as cleansers, or process with flake caustic.

The "regular," "fine," and "crystal" flakes, shown here in actual size, are nondusting. And with these flakes, you're sure of actually getting the size you order. Flake thickness, as well as size, is controlled in a careful flaking-screening operation, so flakes stand up and retain their size in transit.

You can get the regular flake size in 100-lb. and 400-lb. steel drums; other sizes in 450-lb. steel drums. The larger drums come in two styles: 14-inch opening (extra large for easy pouring), or full open head (at slight additional cost).



For samples and technical data, write us today.

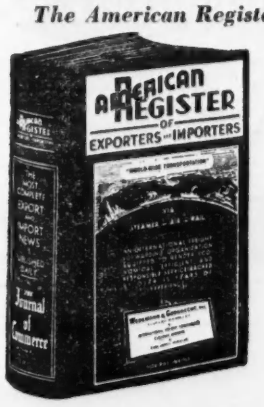
1905—Half a Century of Chemicals
From the Salt of the Earth—1955

HOOKER CHEMICALS

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
1 Forty-Seventh Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Niagara Falls • Tacoma • Montague, Mich. • New York • Chicago • Los Angeles

LOOKING FOR EXPORT MARKETS?

The American Register of Exporters & Importers Can Help You



The AMERICAN REGISTER is being used by exporting concerns in 77 countries throughout the world.

Through the cooperation of the United States Department of State, it is in every American Embassy and Consulate in the world.

When first published in 1946 the United States Department of Commerce described the AMERICAN REGISTER as follows: "AMERICAN REGISTER OF EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS —Annual—lists approximately 5,000 active American export and import concerns, also allied lines. Shows names of buyers, personnel, banking connections, cable address, products handled, export and import markets, trade names and brands, with cross-listings under various products handled. Product indexes in Spanish, French and English." The 1956 Edition will be more comprehensive than ever.

An advertisement and/or listing is a sure way of reaching markets in 77 countries throughout the world.

Write for Complete Information

AMERICAN REGISTER OF EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS
29 Pearl St., New York 4, N. Y. BOwling Green 9-3584

ALUMINUM SULPHATE

Technical or Iron Free

Lump or ground. In barrels or 100 pound bags.

CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES INC.

Address inquiries to: 640 Esperson Bldg., Houston 2, Tex.; or 380 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

ELECTRIC REDUCTION COMPANY OF CANADA LTD. ERCO MADE IN CANADA
BUY BY BRAND

HIGHEST QUALITY and STABILITY

phosphorus red, amorphous
(STABILIZED)

phosphorus sesquisulphide powder

Manufactured by
ELECTRIC REDUCTION COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
BUCKINGHAM, QUEBEC

Exclusive Export Agents

DUFF CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
342 Madison Avenue New York 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 7-6502 Cable Address "Chemduf"

BARIUM HYDRATE

OCTAHYDRATE-PENTAHYDRATE-ANHYDROUS

Packed in Bags or Barrels

BARIUM OXIDE-CARBIDE FREE

Write us regarding your requirements for Barium and Strontium Compounds

BARIUM & CHEMICALS, INC.
WILLOUGHBY, OHIO Telephone Willoughby 2-5151

NICKEL SULPHATE
BLACK COPPER OXIDE
SICOMET SA
8, rue d'Egmont, Brussels, (Belgium)
Telegrams: SICOMETAUX Telex: 412 Telephone: .13.29.70
We Buy or Treat on Toll Basis All Nickel and Copper Bearing Materials.

Chemical Views to Be Given At Job Discrimination Talks

The nation's top-level industrialists will meet in Washington tomorrow for a Conference on Equal Job Opportunity. The parley, sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, will be held in the Executive Office Building.

Sixty-five business and industrial leaders have been invited to attend the meeting, which will be presided over by Vice-President Nixon as chairman of the President's committee. This will be the largest and most representative group of leaders ever brought together by the government for the single purpose of exchanging ideas on effective methods of eliminating discrimination in American industry.

Among those from the chemical and allied industries who will participate in the discussion are the following:—Melvin H. Baker, chairman of the board of National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Albert K. Chapman, president of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles R. Cox, president of Kennicott Copper Corporation, New York; Morse G. Dial, president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York; Joseph Fistere, president of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.

Also, Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Eugene Holman, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York; Neil N. McElroy, president of Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Thomas S. Nichols, president of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York; Theodore Petersen, president of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco; Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, and Irving W. Wilson, president of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Management Ass'n to Move Headquarters in New York

The American Management Association will move its administrative headquarters this fall from 330 West 42nd street, New York, to the Sheraton Astor hotel. Sartting November 1, group's official address will be 1515 Broadway, Times Square, New York 36. The association will use the first and tenth floors and part of the ninth floor of the Sheraton-Astor for its new quarters. In addition to providing enlarged office space for its expanding educational activities and services, the new facilities will include meeting rooms for its courses and small-group seminars.

Tolerance Rule Sought

A tolerance of twenty-five parts per million for residues of hydrogen cyanide in or on certain raw agricultural commodities has been proposed by the American Cyanamid Company, New York, in a petition filed with the Food and Drug Administration. The tolerance would apply in the case of cocoa beans, peanuts, dried beans, dried peas, almonds, cashews, pecans, walnuts, barley, corn, popcorn, rice, rye and wheat.

Antibiotic Rules Amended

The antibiotic drugs regulations of the Food and Drug Administration were amended last week to provide for the certification and testing methods for tetracycline hydrochloride oral suspension with or without vitamins. The drug may be labeled with a twelve-months certification period if it contains vitamins and an eighteen-months certification if it does not contain vitamins.

Salk Vaccine Shipment To Finland Is Approved

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce has announced that it has approved an export license for the shipment of 30,000 cubic centimeters of Salk poliomyelitis vaccine to Finland.

BFC said the vaccine was licensed to permit completion of field trials begun in Finland last year by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in which 20,000 children participated. The 30,000 cc's will provide three shots each for the 10,000 children who served as controls in the experiment last year and did not receive vaccine at that time. Finland was chosen for the trials because of the high incidence of paralytic polio expected in that country last year. It is the only country outside the United States and Canada in which the foundation has conducted such trials.

BFC said approval of the shipment does not indicate any change in current export policy for Salk vaccine. Under this policy no export licenses have been granted for commercial shipments. The decision to approve the shipment to Finland was reached after consultation with the inter-agency advisory committee on export policy, consisting of representatives of the Departments of Agriculture; Commerce; Defense; Health, Education and Welfare; Interior; State and Treasury, and the International Cooperation Administration and Mutual Defense Assistance Control.

Fertilizer Group Will Meet

The California Fertilizer Association has announced that its annual convention will be held at the Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, November 6 through 8. William G. Hewitt is chairman of the convention program committee. Four directors and officers for 1956 will be elected, and the annual budget will be presented for approval.

Trade Briefs

Metro-Atlantic, Inc., Centredale, R. I., has added Francis X. Minich as a salesman in Georgia and Alabama.

Thokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J., has added Eugene A. Krouse to its sales staff.

Arcadian*

AMMONIA LIQUOR
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
A-N-L* FERTILIZER COMPOUND
NITRATE OF SODA
NITROGEN SOLUTIONS
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
12-12-12 GRANULAR FERTILIZER
UREA PRODUCTS

*Trade mark of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

NITROGEN DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N.Y.

P.C.A.
"The SALT of the EARTH"
RED MURIATE

Producers of
Agricultural and Chemical Grade
MURIATE OF POTASH

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA
Carlsbad, New Mexico
General Sales Office... 1625 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Midwestern Sales Office... First National Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill.
Southern Sales Office... Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Agricultural Chemicals

Superphosphate use was reported growing at a good rate by both producers and government estimators. This was indicated by the increased production figures for August, which were recently released. A 46 percent increase over the month of July was noted for a total of 136,722 short tons. The increase was attributed in a large degree to the settled strike in the Florida area.

Seasonal buying remained as the rule throughout most of the ammonia market. Anhydrous ammonia production was diverted to chemical users in fair quantities while agricultural interests followed the usual pattern. No changes in the quiet ammonium nitrate market were noted last week. The consumers were reported waiting until the spring to do any large scale buying. Ammonium sulfate production figures were increased for the month of August, compared to the same period last year. Present buying was slow, however.

Animal proteins settled into a stable pattern over the past week. Dried blood prices were still firm and bonemeal traders stated that the market was steadier as demand increased slightly. Tankage prices maintained the usual range after the changes a few weeks ago. Hoofmeal sold in fair quantities. Lime sales were decreased during July, the Bureau of Mines reported recently. Urea moved to fertilizer users in good quantities as production capacities were reported higher.

Pesticides were being diverted into storage facilities in preparation for the spring and summer buying surges. Export activity steaded the market as domestic buying moved in the seasonal pattern. BHC and DDT were included in this category. No price activity was reported.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 22, 1954
111.25	111.25	110.78	111.09

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—The market for this material was still following the usual seasonal conditions. Anhydrous ammonia was diverted to chemical users in fair quantities, but the agricultural interests were following the seasonal buying policies of waiting until the time for using the material approaches. In the meantime, some product is being stocked for the spring buying upswing. Prices over the past few weeks have been firm and no changes are seen in the near future.

Ammonia Nitrate—No changes in this presently quiet market were noted last week. Sales to consumers followed the seasonal patterns in various locales. The market is not expected to change in the near future. Prices remained the same as they have in the past few weeks.

Ammonium Sulfate—The buying season has not been reached yet, and sales to most consumers followed the standard seasonal patterns. Production of ammonium sulfate for August totaled 161,097,514 pounds compared with 128,399,700 pounds for August one year ago. Production for the calendar year to date was 1,283,409,221 pounds, compared to 1,078,945,500 pounds for the same period in 1954, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Stocks at the end of August lotaled 286,954,567 pounds, compared to 199,935,-203 pounds in August, 1954. Sales of ammonium sulfate for August totaled 82,256,-950 pounds compared to 84,442,800 pounds for August one year ago. For the calendar year to date sales amounted to 1,299,072,-018 pounds compared to 1,185,413,200 pounds for the same period in 1954.

Animal Protein—Most of the products stayed in firm position over the past week. Dried blood prices were firm and bonemeal traders stated that the market was steadier as demand increased slightly. Tankage prices also maintained the usual range after the changes a few weeks ago. Hoofmeal continued to sell in fair quantities.

Castor Pomace — The price remained nominal at $40 per ton, f.o.b. sellers' works. There was practically no material being offered, according to producers. Castor pomace was being produced in very small amounts, periodically, because of competition from Brazilian oil imports. No future changes were expected, trade sources reported.

Lime—Sales of agricultural grades of lime decreased during the month of July, according to the Bureau of Mines. Quicklime sales for July totaled 3,328 short tons, compared to 3,691 short tons for June and 2,361 short tons for July one year ago. Hydrated lime sales amounted to 9,635 short tons during July compared to 13,529 short tons for June and 9,268 short tons for July one year ago. The total of July lime sales was 12,963 short tons.

Phosphate Rock—Sales were reported to be picking up and many areas of the market were described as firm. High grade rock was still comparatively short in supply as producers recovered from the recently settled strike in Florida. Production or superphosphate for the month of August was 46 percent above the revised July, 1955, output and 10 percent less than the figure reported for the corresponding month in 1954. The total production was 136,722 short tons, according to the Bureau of Census.

The following figures in short tons (2,-000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition, and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census.

Normal	Production	Shipments	Stocks
August	97,741	45,109	186,555
July	62,510	37,621	189,098
August, '54	104,121	51,199	205,349
Enriched			
August	3,425	608	4,675
July	2,795	412	3,436
August, '54	*	*	*
Concentrated			
August	35,223	43,919	99,380
July	28,335	26,233	96,439
August, '54	43,825	38,048	73,174
Wet-Base Goods			
August	333	47	636
July	129	57	569
August, '54	392	123	882
Total			
August	136,722	89,683	291,246
July	100,657	76,138	266,277
August, '54	148,338	89,370	279,405

* Data for enriched superphosphate included with normal prior to July, 1954.

Urea—Fertilizer users continued to buy more than half of the urea produced. Producers reported that demand was up slightly despite the off season status of the material. The production facilities in many areas are expected to be increased during the rest of the year and early next year. Prices have been steady.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—The local domestic fish meal market continued stout with production curtailed due to strike conditions which may now run into the early part of Novemer. Small amounts of sardine meal have traded at $2.55 per unit of protein, f.o.b. Monterey. No imported meal offerings are on the market with Canadian herring production not expected to be underway until the end of October. Castor pomace continued in tight supply with no sales reported. Demand for blood meal and tankage was moderate with listings unchanged. Improved buying interest was again reported for inorganic materials with stocks adequate to meet present requirements.

Ruling prices were:—

Ammonium nitrate—$82.84 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian and domestic.

Ammonium phosphate—$74.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, both Canadian and domestic. $99.14 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, domestic, in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles; domestic and Canadian material. $104.50 per ton, 11/50 grade, domestic, bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $100.50 per ton in bulk.

Pesticides

BHC—Business remained quiet as buying followed the usual seasonal pattern in most areas. Material was being produced in good quantities, according to trade sources. This output was being diverted into storage in preparation for the spring and summer buying surges. Some export activity was reported and sales to these foreign outlets helped to steady the market, it was reported. Prices were unchanged since the recent reductions in low-gamma material.

DDT—The market remained in what could be considered spotty condition. Buying from the government has not been at the previously good levels, thus making the material somewhat softer. As in the BHC market, the export area has helped to firm the DDT picture to a small degree. Prices have not changed in recent weeks and are expected to remain firm during the last quarter and perhaps longer, sources noted.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE
FOR THE
Chemical and Fertilizer Industries

CHEMICAL GRADE
MURIATE OF POTASH
62.73% K_2O (99.3% K Cl) Minimum
HIGRADE
MURIATE OF POTASH
62/63% K_2O
GRANULAR
MURIATE OF POTASH
60% K_2O Minimum

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
UNITED STATES
POTASH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

SILICATE OF SODA
40° and 60°
EXPORT — DOMESTIC
TURPENTINE — LINSEED OIL — MINERAL SPIRITS
CHAS. L. READ & CO., Inc., 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City 2, N. J.
Telephone WOrth 4-1131-2-3 DElaware 2-2062-3

EPSOM SALT
E. M. SERGEANT PULP AND CHEMICAL CO., INC.
7 DEY STREET Established 1867 NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

carbose
is wonderful for whiteness retention
. . . and many other purposes!

1 Wyandotte Carbose,* a grade of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, is especially designed for use as a detergency promoter. Added to synthetic detergents and soaps, Carbose insures greater soil removal, helps prevent soil redeposition, improves whiteness retention.

2 Carbose also offers important advantages as a sizing agent. Let us work with you in formulating a size based on one of our several grades of Carbose.

3 Carbose is used extensively in the paper, printing, textile, ceramic, laundry, leather, and paint industries. Of course, there are probably many applications which we have not yet explored, in which one of the Carbose products may be just what you are looking for.

4 Wyandotte technical service is ready to serve you in applying Carbose to your products. Wyandotte assures you prompt, economical delivery from plant or strategically located distributor stocks . . . and you can get the exact amount you need, in bag or drum. Call Wyandotte for more information today!

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALKALIES
WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION, WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • *Offices in Principal Cities*

Naphtha Solvents to Meet Your Most Exacting Needs!

TYPICAL TESTS!

Sovasol Number	—	—	4
	VM & P Naphtha(1)	VM & P Naphtha(2)	PREMIUM VM & P(3)
VOLATILITY			
Distillation IBP, °F...	214	216	250
10%, °F...	243	240	260
50%, °F...	265	262	274
90%, °F...	296	283	287
Dry Point, °F...	310	308	300
SAFETY			
Flash Point, TCC, °F...	—	—	60
SOLVENT POWER			
Aniline Point, °F...	129	131	102
Kauri Butanol No....	38	38	46
WEIGHT			
Gravity, °API...	56.0	56.8	50.0
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F...	.7547	.7515	.7796
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F...	6.28	6.256	6.49

PURITY... All Sovasols are colorless and pass all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and are color stable.

(1) Available from Buffalo, N. Y., refinery only.
(2) Available from Paulsboro, N. J., refinery only.
(3) Available from Brooklyn, N. Y., refinery only.

SOCONY MOBIL

SOVASOLS

For full information on the complete line of Sovasol products call your nearest Socony Mobil office.

SOCONY MOBIL OIL CO., INC.
26 Broadway
New York 4, New York

Petroleum Derivatives

The petroleum derivative market appeared fairly firm last week, it was reported. Though there were no price changes, earlier shifts in petrolatum, microcrystalline wax and propane helped to keep the market taut.

Continued strong insecticide sales, particularly abroad and in the southwest, have held benzol and other solvents at a good level. The waxes have also shown a growth in their export sales.

Seasonal hot weather paint and varnish sales in Canada patterned themselves after those in the United States, it was reported. They were higher by nearly $1,300,000 this August than sales of the previous year.

The increase in domestic demand during the first half of this year was more widespread among the various petroleum products than it has been in most post-war years. The demand for most major products registered appreciable gains over a year earlier, but more impressive increases occurred in the demand for the liquified gases. With refinery runs up and crude production curtailed, however, crude stocks have shown a declining trend since May and are now below the level generally considered desirable by the industry. On the other hand, refined products stocks have remained a little on the high side, despite the heavy demand for petroleum products. Distillate stocks have built up rapidly, and the danger exists that storage problems may develop before the seasonal peak in stocks is reached this fall, it was noted.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol — A slight firmness was continued in this market last week, producers reported. Partial impetus for the strength during this period has been offered by the growing insecticide market, abroad and to the south and southwest. Also good was the continued heavy production in the synthetic rubber market (styrene, etc.). Benzol production was noted as good, with stocks plentiful though not overly abundant. Quotations remained unchanged.

Heptane — This market continued unchanged last week from its lengthening period of looseness. No signs of pending strength is seen from any quarter, one producer noted. Though industrial sales have risen, there is no belief that they will ever replace the lost government market. Production was down; stocks good. Prices are the same as previous listings.

Lacquer Diluent—Another fruitless period for this product last week with a continued flabbiness shown in the market, it was reported. Producers pointed the finger at low automotive industry sales as the prime cause, though another factor, and a strong one, is the cessation of the hot weather seasonal construction industry market. Production has, as expected, declined to a low ebb, with stocks at a good level. Producers noted that they were not overstocked, due to the particularly healthy summer sales. Quotations remained unchanged.

Partial Aromatics—This product's market has been marked by a steady firmness for a good period now, it was reported last week. Growing strength in areas once completely supplied by the full aromatics is essentially the reason, though a steady growth in paint sales throughout has also been cited. Though declining auto sales figures have left their mark on this market, they have not been in a position to impede its rise. Production was up with stocks good. There were no price variations.

Toluol—Industrial sales showed a slight rise last week, though the market remained loose, as it has been since the loss of the major portion of its government and military sales. The industrial trend has been toward wider use of toluol, though there is obviously no hope of bringing the market up to its old level. Production was down, with stocks high. Quotations remained unchanged.

Xylol—Continued stiffness in this market last week, producers noted, though signs of pending looseness have appeared. Orders were at a good level all through the week, with production steady and stocks up. A source said that supplies were sufficient to cope with nearly any demand. There were no quotation shifts.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 22, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — Propane showed continued firmness last week, with sales high throughout the northeast, and the northern limits of the midwest, where the current cold weather snap is considered responsible. There were, as of last week no further price changes, as rumor had earlier intimated. The last of the two price changes occurred the first of the month. There had been a previous one on September 1. Production continued healthy with stocks, though not overly plentiful, considered strong enough to handle most demand.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Still a fairly firm market for this product last week with no price change since the ½c. rise of September 1, it was reported. Production appears to continue on a good level, with stocks also remaining sufficient. Foreign queries from South America also were good.

Paraffin—A firm market was shown by this product last week, about on an even level with the microcrystalline market, it has been noted. High Melting point paraffin made another good showing this week, and western demand has continued strong. Production figures were on a level with those of last week with stocks strong enough to handle most demand, it was reported. Export figures were a good portion of total sales, one producer noted.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production is up with a decrease in crude runs, it has been reported. An American Petroleum Institute estimate of the daily average output was 6,690,000 barrels, an increase of 29,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,191,000 barrels were 271,000 barrels below the preceding week and 480,000 barrels above the week ended October 8, 1954. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 827,000 barrels daily, compared with 874,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending October 7, crude oil production averaged 6,677,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,382,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaged 7,382,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 813,000 barrels daily.

The estimated crude oil import figure for the week ending October 7 of 824,000 barrels per day was down somewhat from the estimated four week figure of 829,000 barrels per day. However, both figures stood much higher than the four week figure for the previous year of 748,700 barrels per day.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 8 totaled 254,986,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 254,798,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 188,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 408,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 596,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—The LPG market witnessed considerable activity during the week in comparison to previous periods as demand increased from interior and southern valley regions. Listings were firm and unchanged for propane at .059 per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. No shortage of supplies were reported. In the Basin area, supply and demand of butane were well maintained with listings firm at .069 per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

FTC Advances Cameron In Trade Practice Division

Appointment of Paul M. Cameron as chief of the Federal Trade Commission's division of trade practice conferences has been announced by FTC Chairman John W. Gwynne. Mr. Cameron also will serve as acting assistant to the director of FTC's Bureau of Consultation.

Mr. Cameron joined the commission in 1944. Previous to his employment as an attorney by the commission he had been engaged in the private practice of law at Bristow, Okla., for a period of twenty years, during which time he served as Assistant County Attorney of Creek County; member of the Creek County Excise Board, and city attorney of Bristow. In 1943 he was elected mayor of Bristow, resigning from that office upon entering his duties with the commission.

From 1946 to 1950 Mr. Cameron served as chief of the then rule making division of the commission's Bureau of Industry Cooperation. In 1950 this division and the rule compliance division were merged and he became one of the two assistants of the division chief. In 1953 he became the sole assistant to the trade practice conference division chief, and a year later was promoted to the position of acting chief of the division and assistant to the director of the Bureau of Consultation.

Obituaries

Herman Seydel

Herman Seydel, founder and president of Seydel Chemical Company and Cloroben Corporation, both Jersey City, N. J., died October 13 in that city. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Seydel's principal interests were in the development of non-toxic and preventive medicines. He was also active in sanitation work.

Herman G. Weicker

Herman G. Weicker, former secretary and treasurer of E. R. Squibb & Sons, died October 14 in Montclair, N. J. He was eighty years old. Mr. Weicker was secretary and treasurer of the Squibb firm for about twenty years, and was also a director. Leaving Squibb in 1920, he became an officer with Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., now a part of American Cyanamid Company, New York. His last position was with S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

John A. Christel, a chemical analyst for Esso Research Engineering Company in Linden, N. J., died October 14 in Metuchen, N. J. He was thirty-nine years old.

Glen W. Cole, vice-chairman of the board and former president of Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., died in that city on October 18. He was sixty years old.

Joseph G. Fields, president and founder of Universal Paint & Varnish Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died in that city October 7. He was sixty-nine years old.

John T. Hadlock, founder and president of Hadlock Paint Company, Rochester, N. Y., died October 9. He was sixty-four years old.

Charles C. Leininger, jr., a member of the advertising and sales promotion department of National Carbon Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, died October 15 in New Canaan, Conn. He was thirty-six years old.

Edward Magnuson, president of Magnuson Products Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., died October 16 in that city. He was seventy-seven years old.

Clarence Marsh, retired chemical engineer and inventor of the Marsh cell, used in chlorine manufacture, died October 18 in Rocky Hill, Conn. He was eighty-three years old.

Louis McDavitt, a retired sales manager for Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., died October 15 in Chester, N. J. He was eighty-seven years old.

Rubber Plant Expansion Need Cited by Richardson

The world will need to expand its facilities for producing man-made rubbers by a half million tons within the next five years, principally in the United States, according to W. S. Richardson, president of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. Addressing last week's meeting of the Boston Conference on Distribution, the rubber company executive said that "the failure of crude rubber supplies to meet the total world demand is being made up, and must continue to be made up, by increased production of man-made rubbers.

"We estimate that world consumption of all kinds of rubber will be 2,800,000 tons this year and will exceed 3,000,000 long tons by 1960. Total production of crude rubber last year was about 1,800,000 long tons and we look for the world crude rubber supply for the next five years to exceed only slightly that figure on a year-to-year basis. The United States is fortunate in now having facilities capable of producing more than 1,000,000 long tons of man-made rubber but these facilities must and will be expanded. Without America's 'know-how' and these facilities for making rubber the world would be short about 1,000,000 long tons this year and the price we would be paying for tree rubber would be stated in dollars rather than cents per pound," Mr. Richardson said.

Packaging Institute Forum

The Packaging Institute has scheduled its annual forum for the Statler hotel, New York, from October 31 through November 2.

PETROCARBON CHEMICALS, INC.
IRVING, TEXAS

Standard Specification • Uniform Quality • Even Evaporation Rate

AROMATIC SOLVENTS

In Tankcars, or L.C.L.

Samples and quotations, promptly furnished by our distributors. Write for information.

PENN-DRAKE®
Petroleum Sulfonates
Regular Run or Custom Refined

HIGH, LOW and MEDIUM MOLECULAR WEIGHTS

penn drake products

PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA
Branches: Cleveland, Ohio and Edgewater, N. J.
Representatives in all Principal Cities

UNIFORMITY

STARTS WITH

APCO
INDUSTRIAL NAPHTHAS

— STANDARDIZE ON

• APCOTHINNER
• PETROLENE
• TROLUOIL

AND CUSTOM SOLVENTS

BY

PRODUCERS REFINERS
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

U.S.I. metallic SODIUM

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
Bricks — 12, 5, 2½ and 1 lb. (in 55 gal. returnable steel barrels)
Solid — 400 lb. net (55 gal. nonreturnable steel drums)
Tank Cars — 80,000 lb.

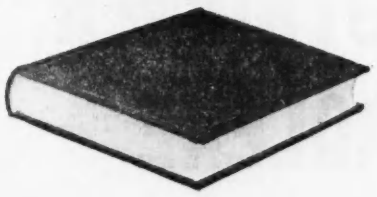
FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Bricks — 1 or 2 lb. (20 lb. net in steel pail)
Solid — 35 lb. net (5 gal. steel pail)

AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
In pails, barrels, drums, truckloads, carloads and tank cars.
LITERATURE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
Branches in principal cities

PETROLATUMS
(Refined to strictly controlled quality specifications)
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.
WAX DEPT. OIL CITY, PA.

an engineering treatment of the liquid extraction process



• advantages and disadvantages
• fundamentals
• methods
• applications

LIQUID EXTRACTION
By Robert E. Treybal, New York University
422 pages, 6 x 9, 265 illustrations, $8.00

HERE, for chemists, chemical engineers and others in the chemical industry, is a complete review and organization of the subject matter of the unit operation of liquid-liquid extraction. This unique volume not only sets forth the known facts concerning liquid extraction, but also outlines potentialities and limitations of applying extraction to separation problems. It correlates heretofore apparently unrelated data, gives detailed references to original sources of information, and many diagrams, essential equations, illustrative examples worked out in detail to insure understanding of material presented.

From the means of predicting equilibria—principles to follow in choosing a solvent for a liquid extraction process — through the methods of estimating diffusitives in liquid solution — to the design of extraction systems (including flowsheets and equipment) — and liquid-extraction processes used in industry, every important aspect of the subject is covered.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Liquid Equilibria
3. Prediction of Distribution
4. Choice of Solvent
5. Diffusion and Mass Transfer
6. Methods of Calculations I. Stagewise Contact with a Single Solvent
7. Methods of Calculation II. Stagewise Contact with Mixed and Double Solvents
8. Methods of Calculation III. Continuous Countercurrent Contact
9. Equipment for Stagewise Contact
10. Equipment for Continuous Countercurrent Contact
11. Liquid-extraction Processes

Send your order with remittance to:
SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
30 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Aromatics Future Demand Expected to Hold

—Continued from page 3

terms as the Paley report, Dr. Powell said that the "entire difference between the two forecasts can be accounted for simply on the basis of conflicting ideas on the future of synthetic rubber and that part of the plastics industry that uses benzol as a building block."

Naphthalene and Phthalic Anhydride

Future end-uses of naphthalene and phthalic anhydride, in pounds, were tabulated by the speaker as follows:—

	1950 (Actual)	1975 (Paley Report)	1975 (ACS Symposium)
Phathlic anhydride:			
Alkyd resins	120,000,000	1,200,000,000	360,000,000
Phthalic esters	70,000,000	830,000,000	250,000,000
Dyestuffs	10,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Food and drugs	6,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
Miscellaneous	10,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Total	216,000,000	2,192,000,000	772,000,000
Crude naphthalene:			
Phthalic anhydride	258,000,000	3,060,000,000	1,080,000,000
Refined naphthalene	89,000,000	260,000,000	260,000,000
Total	347,000,000	3,320,000,000	1,340,000,000

Commenting on the above predictions, Dr. Powell called attention to the fact that the ACS forecast of 1,340,000,000 pounds of crude naphthalene in 1975 is only 40 percent of the Paley report estimate. This, like benzol, he attributed to a conservative outlook on the future of plastics.

A comparison of Paley report predictions with 1955 estimates and 1950 actual consumption was tabulated in pounds by the speaker as follows:—

Paley Predictions vs. 1955 Use

	1950 (Actual)	1955 (Paley Report)	1953 (Actual Estimated)
Benzol	187,000,000	319,000,000	300,000,000
Phenol	312,000,000	600,000,000	525,000,000
Styrene	539,000,000	1,000,000,000	900,000,000
Naphthalene	347,000,000	700,000,000	500,000,000
Phthalic anhydride	216,000,000	400,000,000	350,000,000

"In all the above cases," Dr. Powell pointed out, "the Paley report somewhat overestimated the growth that has now taken place over the five-year period. Actual growth now appears to be 70 to 85 percent of that forecast four years ago, except for naphthalene where the increase is less than half of that predicted in the Paley report.

"This relatively slow growth in the consumption of naphthalene," the speaker explained, "was due not only to the less-than-anticipated increase in demand for phthalic anhydride but also to a smaller naphthalene-phthalic ratio than that assumed four years ago in the Paley report."

Dr. Powell reported that the Paley report forecast 1975 demand for benzol and naphthalene at 1,149,000,000 gallons and 3,320,000,000 pounds, respectively. Against this, the report expected 1975 production from cokeovens to total 243,000,000 gallons for benzol and 705,000,000 pounds for naphthalene. The ACS symposium, on the other hand, looked for about half as much demand—562,000,000 gallons for benzol and 1,340,000,000 pounds for naphthalene.

"These production figures from the Paley report," he said, "are predicated on a steel production rate of 130,000,000 tons. Even though the steel industry in 1975 would produce 150,000,000 tons, as estimated by the group which specifically studied the steel industry for the Paley report, there would still be insufficient benzol and naphthalene by a considerable margin to meet even the minimum estimated demand."

Pyridine Status Discussed

Discussing the past history and present status of pyridine, Dr. Francis E. Cislak, director of research for Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., pointed out that but a few short years ago commercial pyridines were a by-product of coal carbonization and, therefore, in limited supply.

Although demand for pyridine was mounting, he said, supplies were at a standstill. In an effort to close this gap, several synthetic production methods were developed, he reported, adding that today pyridine and its homologs are synthesized in such quantities that the amount derived from coal carbonization is relatively minor.

"At the present time," Dr. Cislak explained, "two methods for the synthesis of pyridines are in commercial production. One process involves the condensation of paraldehyde with ammonium hydroxide. The main product is 2-methyl-5-ethylpyridine. Some 2-picoline is also formed as are lesser amounts of pyridine and 4-picoline.

"The other commercially established process for the synthesis of pyridines utilizes acetylene and ammonia. The process is characterized by its flexibility. It may be operated so as to produce mainly 2-picoline and 4-picoline. Or it may be used to make pyridine and/or 3-picoline."

Survey of Applications

Surveying some of the uses of pyridines, Dr. Cislak indicated that one of its earliest applications was for conversion to piperidine, which in turn has long been useful in the rubber industry as an antioxidant and as a vulcanization accelerator. He also cited water-repellent pyridinium compounds.

Although pyridine itself was once an important source of the vitamin nicotinic acid, the speaker indicated that the material is little used today for this purpose. The newest raw material for the production of nicotinic acid, he reported, is 2-methyl-5-ethylpyridine.

Pointing to pyridine's bactericidal role, Dr. Cislak noted that cetyl pyridinium chloride is an important germicide. The quaternary salts of pyridine, he continued, are surface active agents, and act, in general, as cationic detergents. He also called attention to sulfapyridine and the antihistaminic compounds as additional outlets for pyridine.

In addition, he said, there are isonicotinic acid, widely heralded as a tuberculosis cure; "Frenquel," increasingly employed in mental therapy, and "Prantal," used in the treatment of ulcers. Isonicotinic acid is made by the oxidation of 4-picoline. "Frenquel" is a pyridine derivative, while "Prantal" is produced from isonicotinic acid ester.

Vinylpyridine as an outlet

Finally, he declared, there is the large commercial outlet of vinylpyridine, whose main uses are based on its ability to form polymers and copolymers. "Today," Dr. Cislak reported, "all of the major rubber companies use a vinylpyridine dip in making their first line tires." Polyvinylpyridine, he continued, is used as an element of photographic film.

While vinylpyridine is able to undergo many chemical reactions, Dr. Cislak admitted that "as yet there are no major uses of vinylpyridine in the synthesis of organic chemicals." Nevertheless, he said, more pyridines are used in the manufacture of vinylpyridines today than in connection with any other single use.

Dr. Harold J. Rose, vice-president and director of research of Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., in a discussion of metallurgical and chemical uses of coke, pointed out that the aluminum industry, while a major consumer of electricity, uses little coke. However, he went on, titanium uses a large quantity of electricity and a substantial amount of coke as well. Phosphoric acid production, he added, also consumes an increasing amount of coke.

He indicated that work now being done on a new process for producing mono, di, tri and penta carboxylic acid from coal looks very promising, as does a new method for the alkaline hydrolysis of western sub-bituminous coal.

Hydrolysis Process Explained

Coal, water and alkali heated under pressure, Dr. Rose explained, produce substantial quantities of a variety of chemicals, including fatty acids, from these low-grade coals by rearranging their molecular structure. This process, which does not require any additional chemicals, will take some time to develop, he stated.

Dr. Ford K. Edwards, director of the National Coal Association's bureau of coal economics, charged that proposed amendments to the interstate commerce act would make the non-competitive shipper a forgotten man and remove low grade, volume moving commodities from Interstate Commerce Commission protection.

Speaking on the recommendations of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transportation Policy and Organization, Dr. Edwards said that many of these suggestions, now before the senate, would appear to strip the ICC of "most of its present tools for applying a rule of reason in competitive situations."

"With the concept of just and reasonable rates stricken from the act," the only protection that non-competitive shippers would have against "excessive charges,' Dr. Edwards declared, would be the authority of the government agency to prescribe "reasonable maximum rates."

From a marketing viewpoint, diammonium phosphate faces all the problems inherent in any radically new agricultural chemical, it was pointed out by John D.

Consulting Chemists and Engineers

ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING CHEMISTS AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, INC.
50 East 41st Street, Room 82 — New York 17, N. Y. LExington 2-1130
A Clearing House — *For Consultants*
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
WHEN YOU NEED A CONSULTANT ADDRESS THE ASSOCIATION
NO CHARGE FOR THIS SERVICE
Members Located From Coast To Coast Render Services In Any Given Field
Cable: CHEMANENGS, New York

R. S. ARIES & ASSOCIATES
Consultants to the Chemical Industries
New, Profitable Products
Process Analysis—Market Research
Technical & Economic Surveys
Sale and Licensing of Efficient Processes
Complete Chemical and Drug Plants
270 Park Avenue New York 17, N. Y
ELdorado 5-1430

BJORKSTEN RESEARCH LABORATORIES
Sponsored Industrial Research
MADISON, WIS. .....323 W. Gorham St.
CHICAGO, ILL. .....1525 E. 53 St.
NEW YORK, N. Y. .....50 E. 41st Street
HOUSTON, TEXAS .....2611 Sunset Boulevard
WASHINGTON, D. C. .....412 Fifth St., N.W

BODE-LOWRY AND ASSOCIATES
CHEMICAL MARKET RESEARCH AND SALES DEVELOPMENT
80 E. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT
Oils, coatings, detergents, Plastics. Organic and drug analyses. Testing work.
COLBURN LABORATORIES, INC.
Research Chemists
732 S. Federal St. Chicago 5, Ill

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES
Qualitative and Quantitative Since 1936
Micro and Semimicro analyses of metallics; convention and metallurgical analyses, metallography, metal failures investigated, heat treating consultants, photomicrographs, Jominy Hardenability, physical tests.
W. B. COLEMAN & CO.
9th St. & Rising Sun Ave. Philadelphia 40, Pa.

DI CYAN & BROWN
Consulting Chemists
12 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 5-0011
CONSULTANTS IN DRUGS & COSMETICS
Scientific & Regulatory Problems
New Products

Fitelson Laboratories, Inc.
Consulting and Analytical Chemists
J. Fitelson, Ph.D., Director
Foods, Spices, Oils, Drugs, Cosmetics
Specialist on labeling, sanitation and chemical problems connected with F.D.A. procedures.
254 W. 31st Street, New York 1, N. Y.
OX 5-0765

FOOD RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.
FOUNDED 1922
Bernard L. Oser, Ph.D., Dir
RESEARCH—ANALYSES—CONSULTATION
Biological, Nutritional, Toxicological Studies for the Food, Drug and Allied Industries
48-14 33rd St., Long Island City 1, N. Y
STillwell 4-4314

EMILE C. FREELAND
Consultant to LATIN AMERICAN AND TROPICAL INDUSTRIES
Raw and Refined Cane Sugar
Cane Sugar By-Products
Vegetable Oils and Lard, Oleomargarine
Agricultural Products and Methods
Economic Surveys, Development, Marketing
Factory Design, Supervision, Modernization
SE HABLA ESPANOL
1158 Fifth Ave., New York 29, N. Y
TRafalgar 6-1109

HUDSON LABORATORIES, Inc.
Consulting Chemists and Bacteriologists
Roger F. Lapham, M. D., Director
Testing Analysis Formulation Research
BACTERIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, TOXICOLOGY
Foods Drugs Cosmetics
Disinfectants Antiseptics Sanitizers
117 W. 13th Street, New York 11, N. Y.
ALgonquin 5-6290

KENDALL INFRARED LABORATORY
David N. Kendall, Ph.D., Director
Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses on
All Organics and Most Inorganics
Consultation—Research—Personnel Training
1030 Sherman Ave. Plainfield, N. J.
PLainfield 4-5205

LAWALL & HARRISSON
CHEMICAL • BACTERIOLOGICAL PHARMACOLOGICAL
Analyses • Consultation Research
FOOD AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROCESS ENGINEERING
Div. O. 1921 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

LEBERCO LABORATORIES
Hormone Assays
Biological Assays
Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Research
Sterility Tests • Toxicity Studies
Send for information concerning our services
125 Hawthorne St., Roselle Park, N. J.

ERNEST C. MOFFETT
CONSULTING CHEMIST
Offers Unique Experience in the Organization and Management of Industrial and Research Laboratories and in the Evaluation of New Projects.
582 Barron Avenue, Woodbridge, N. J.
WOodbridge 8-2170

MOLNAR LABORATORIES | Consulting Testing and Research
• Organic Synthesis
• Clinical Studies
• Product Development & Control
• Toxicity and Dermatitis Tests
• Disinfectant Testing
211 E. 19th St., New York 3, GR. 5-1030
Cable Address: Molchem

THE ORTHMANN LABORATORIES, INC.
Consulting Analytical & Research Chemists
For the Leather & Allied Trades
Aug. C. Orthmann, President
407 EAST MICHIGAN ST.
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

THE BIGGEST MARKET for CONSULTATION SERVICES is among the readers of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Tell them about yours

AARON PERMUT
CONSULTING CHEMIST
ORGANIC PIGMENTS
PIGMENT DISPERSIONS
FLUSHED COLORS
• Plant Design • Applications
• Formulation • Market Analysis
• Development • Domestic & Foreign
263 Washington Place
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., HA 8-1456

EST. 1865
W. S. PURDY COMPANY
Analytical & Consulting Chemists
TESTING OF PETROLEUM OILS WAXES AND RELATED PRODUCTS
Bayway Terminal Bldg.
c/o Charles Martin & Co.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone ELizabeth 3-3894

RESIN RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.
406 Adams Street, Newark 5, N. J.
Market 2-5251
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT TESTING, EVALUATION
Resin and Polymer Synthesis
Coatings—Paints, Varnishes, Lacquer, Waxes, Mastics
Moulding, Laminating, Casting, Extrusions, Calendering, Adhesives
Corrosion, Insulation
Testings, Evaluation, Application
Market Research

THE SCHEPP LABORATORIES
CHEMICAL CONSULTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Industrial—Agricultural—Biochemical
Wm. J. Schepp, F.A.I.C., Director
Member—A. C. C. & C. E.
21-23 Summit Ave. Fairlawn 6-1212
East Paterson, N. J.

SEIL, PUTT & RUSBY, INC.
Established 1921
Earl B. Putt, President
Stephen S. Voris, Ph.D., Chief Chemist
Experts in analyses, of drugs, essential oils, spices, rotenone and pyrethrum and other organic insecticides, flavors alcoholic liquors, toilet preparations, proprietaries and special formulae
16 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y
Phone MUrray Hill 3-6369

LOUIS L. SHAPIRO
CHEMICAL CONSULTANT
72 Orange Street, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
TRiangle 5-7715
SPECIALIST—Glycol Esters, Fats, Oils, Stearic Acid, Fatty Acids Glycerine, Waxes, Emulsifiers, Protein, Fertilizers, Tallow Rendering, Packing House By Products, Soaps, Cosmetics, Adhesives, Distillation, Dowtherm, Processes, Testing Research.

IRVING SKEIST, Ph. D
Registered Patent Agent
PLASTICS — POLYMERS
• Research
• Development
• Marketing
14 Edgar St. Summit, N. J
Summit 6-0245

RESEARCH LABORATORIES
FOSTER D. SNELL, INC.
29 West 15th Street
New York 11, N. Y.
WA 4-8800
TESTING and FORMULATION of WAXES, PAINTS, VARNISHES
COMPLETE ANALYTICAL SERVICES
DRUGS, FATS, OILS
INSECTICIDES
CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES
DEVELOPMENT
BACTERIOLOGY TOXICOLOGY
VITAMIN ASSAY
RESEARCH

J. L. K. SNYDER, Ph.D.
Specializing in Management Problems, Product Development, Distribution, and Sales Promotion in the Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Nutrition Fields.
Suite 2401, 14 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.
Telephone: REctor 2-2680

THE BIGGEST MARKET for CONSULTATION SERVICES is among the readers of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Tell them about yours

MONTCLAIR 3-2598
DONALD F. STARR, Ph.D.
CONSULTING CHEMIST
236 NORTH MOUNTAIN AVENUE
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Insecticides Fish Control
Aerosols - Rodenticides Agricultural Chemicals

STILLWELL & GLADDING, INC.
130 Cedar Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Analysis Inspection Sampling
Chemicals, drugs, fats, oils, fertilizer, insecticides, glycerine, soaps, solvents waxes, etc.
For Over 80 Years

TECHNICAL ENTERPRISES, INC.
CHEMISTS ENGINEERS CONSULTANTS
Process Development and Process Engineering
Complete Chemical and Drug Plants
31 South St. New York 4, N. Y.
WHitehall 3-1544

UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY, INC.
1415 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
Testing — *Research*
Chemistry Minerals
Engineering Microscopy
Electronics Product
Psychometrics Certification
Textiles Engineering
Foods Inspection
Leather Product Development
BRANCH LABORATORIES
New York — Boston — Providence
Philadelphia — Chicago — Denver
Dallas — Los Angeles — Memphis
IN CANADA: W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd.
Hamilton Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

EMERSON VENABLE*
AND ASSOCIATES
Consulting Chemists & Engineers
Pa. Registry No. 12606
PHYSICS
CHEMISTRY
ENGINEERING
TOXICOLOGY
PUBLIC HEALTH
METALS and ORES
CONTRACT RESEARCH
PROCESS and PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT
*Member—A.C.C. & C.E.
HI-land 1-8045
6111 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh 32, Pa

WELLS LABORATORIES, INC.
28 Concourse East, Journal Square
Jersey City 6, New Jersey
Phones: (N. Y.) Digby 9-0127
(Jersey) JO. Sq. 2-1907
CONSULTANTS - RESEARCH - TESTING
MICROBIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TOXICOLOGY | Biological Deterioration and Preservation
PAINTS, FOODS, DRUGS, COSMETICS, TEXTILES, PLASTICS, OILS, DISINFECTANTS

ROGER WILLIAMS
Technical & Economic Services, Inc.
• ENGINEERING ECONOMICS
• MARKET RESEARCH
• PRODUCT EVALUATION
Write for "Profit Evolution"
148 East 38th Street, New York City 16
MUrray Hill 5-5257

LABORATORY SERVICES
Vitamin and amino acid assays • Proximate analyses and mineral determinations • Biological assays of Vitamins A, D_2, D_3, E and K • Chick feeding tests • Antibiotic assays • Insecticide, fungicide, and bactericide screening • Pharmacology and Enzyme studies.
Project research and consultation
WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 2059-Y • Madison 1, Wis.

Price, superintendent of the coke and coal chemicals department of Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation of Pueblo and Denver, Col.

These problems, he said, are being attacked with a three-phase program of dealer-farmer education, college cooperation and big company proving tests (mainly in the beet sugar industry). Progress to date has been satisfactory, Mr. Price reported, adding that the problem of getting into full-scale production may be solved without a single season's manufacturing experience.

Price Called Key Factor

However, he indicated, the farmer must be convinced that the basic plant food units contained in DAP are worth its additional price, a price that has not been formally announced as yet.

Explaining that the marketing program for DAP is in an extremely formative stage at present, Mr. Price devoted most of his talk to the new procedures that were developed to overcome the various difficulties encountered in the first commercial production of DAP from ammonia in cokeoven gas.

He illustrated these problems and their solutions in a series of slides and discussed the basic differences in equipment and technics between the conventional production in reactor type vessels and his company's new process. He stated that previous efforts to achieve successful production of DAP from cokeoven gas had failed from non-availability of the proper quality and grade of phosphoric acid and expressed appreciation to the help received from Monsanto Chemical Company and Koppers Company in overcoming this problem.

A plea for equal freight treatment from the railroads for benzol, toluol and xylol of coal origin with those same products of petroleum origin was contained in an address prepared by Samuel Weiss, the institute president, who was unable to attend the meeting because of illness. Mr. Weiss' remarks were read by B. M. Fitzgerald, counsel of the institute.

Carbide Appoints Two

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has announced the appointments of K. H. Rowland as works manager; Harley M. Ross as manager of gas operations.

AEC in Attempt to Develop Sources for Boral Sheets

United States industrial firms interested in manufacturing boral sheets, an unclassified shielding material used in atomic energy operations, are invited to an Atomic Energy Commission-sponsored meeting in Oak Ridge, Tenn., on October 28.

Purpose of the meeting is to encourage establishment of an industrial source of supply of these sheets, which are now being made only at the AEC facility in Oak Ridge. The AEC wishes to stop manufacture at Oak Ridge if industrial sources can be developed to supply the material on suitable terms.

Boral is a material for the absorption of thermal neutrons. It is a mixture of boran carbide and aluminum, of light weight, good heat conductivity, and thermal stability up to the melting point of aluminum.

At the October 28 meeting information will be given on the nature of the product, its application, and on fabrication technology. During an unclassified visit to the fabrication plant at Oak Ridge visitors will observe the preparation of the ingot, canning of the ingot with aluminum, and fabrication of the rolled sheet.

Those interested in attending the meeting may make arrangements with D. D. Cowan, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, P. O. Box P, Oak Ridge.

Agricultural Chemists Elect Jacobs Their New President

K. D. Jacobs, head chemist for the fertilizer and agricultural lime section of the Agricultural Research Service, has been elected president of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

Mr. Jacobs succeeds W. F. Reindollar, of the Maryland State Department of Health, who has become a member of the executive committee. M. P. Etheredge, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Mississippi, has been elected vice-president, and Dr. William Horwitz, of the Food and Drug Administration, has been re-elected secretary-treasurer.

New Terpineol Offered by Penick

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has announced the availability of a perfumers' grade of terpineol which, according to the company, is exceptionally highly purified.

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Commerce Building, 155 East 44th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Glycerine
ALL GRADES
C P
9 CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
PRODUCING AND REFINING PLANTS
ASSURE PROMPT SHIPMENTS AND DELIVERIES

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY
Producers and Refiners of
NATURAL GLYCERINE
390 Park Avenue New York 22, N. Y.

RANEY CATALYST CO.
Originators and Dependable Suppliers of
RANEY CATALYSTS
Raney NICKEL
718 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.
Chattanooga 2, Tenn.
Since 1925 Phones: 6-8616, Taylor 1-7823 Cable Address: RANI

ORGANIC PEROXIDES
LUPERSOL* DDM
60% METHYL ETHYL KETONE PEROXIDE
IN DIMETHYL PHTHALATE
WATER WHITE LIQUID
11% ACTIVE OXYGEN
LOW TEMPERATURE CATALYST
FOR POLYESTER RESINS
WAREHOUSE STOCKS CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY
*REGISTERED TRADE MARK
TRADE MARK
LUCIDOL DIVISION
WALLACE & TIERNAN INCORPORATED
BUFFALO 5, NEW YORK

Industrial Organic Chemicals

The market was quiet, price-wise, last week. Customarily, few price changes go into effect during the last quarter of the year, it was noted. Industrial activity continues at a high level and the outlook for the balance of the quarter was for steady inquiry on most industrial organic chemicals.

Formaldeyde consumption remains at strong levels while the acetone picture has shown some improvement. Carbon disulfide was also in a better position as a result of the boost in rayon manufacture. The high level of automotive production was felt in the sustained call for many items prominent among which were the ester solvents. Competition among producers of various solvents continues strong and with the exception of fermentation amyl acetate, supplies were adequate to meet most normal requirements.

Glycerine continued to enjoy a good demand for the refined grades while the situation in the crude remained on the tight side. The decline in soap production which has been a logical consequence of the rise in consumption of synthetic detergents has placed more pressure upon synthetic glycerin to meet the combined needs of the many and diverse industries which use glycerin. In particular, the drugs and cosmetics fields were currently accounting for a substantial quantity of USP grade glycerin in view of the heavy production currently under way for the Christmas selling season. The considerable amount of construction work going on throughout the country has also been reflected in heavy consumption of glycerin by dynamite producers. Also of considerable importance were protective coatings and plasticizer manufacture which consume large amounts of glycerin.

The glycols continue to move at a good rate. Propylene glycol, while not sold in as great a volume as ethylene, is in good call. Ethylene glycol is moving in heavy volume into anti-freeze channels and supplies remain tight. Prices were very firm.

Acetic Acid—The market for glacial acetic was currently at a fairly strong level. Prices were steady and expected to continue for the balance of the quarter. Supplies were sufficient to cover current needs.

Alcohol—Inquiry continued at a good level with fall demand giving added impetus to the market. Supplies were adequate to cover current trade requirements and were expected to remain ample in the immediate future. The approach of the Christmas buying season saw cosmetic and toiletries manufacturers operating at peak production levels. Alcohol is a prime solvent used in these items, it was noted as well as an industrial solvent and chemical intermediate.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during August 1955, compared with August 1954, were as follows:—

Production

	Gallons August 1955	Gallons August 1954
†Ethyl	36,262,727	32,850,368
*Completely denatured	37,908	18,350
*Specially denatured	21,102,050	16,170,154

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	1,006,830	922,853
tax free	39,225,127	29,956,318
*Completely denatured	28,961	18,780
*Specially denatured	21,446,672	15,867,494

Stocks

†Ethyl	38,530,100	57,516,564
*Completely denatured	18,812	13,887
*Specially denatured	8,363,901	6,987,931

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in August 1955 and August 1954, were as follows:—

	Pounds August 1955	Pounds August 1954
Corn and corn products	2,922,990	2,210,047
Rye and rye products	377,250	2,993,100
Malt and malt products	90,240	457,500
Wheat and wheat products	579,880	547,939
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	1,062,415	6,834,672
Total grain	5,032,775	12,773,258
Ethylene gas	9,976,862	8,543,198
Other materials	1,562	17

	Wine gallons 1955	Wine gallons 1954
Molasses	6,813,679	5,411,047
Ethyl Sulfate	16,779,670	15,523,238
Sulfite liquors	25,796,200	23,872,000
Other materials	2,938,527	3,303,070
†Products used in redistillation	1,296,808	4,097,419

†Proof gallons.

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 22, 1954
130.73	130.73	131.00	132.06

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Amyl Acetate—Supplies of fermentation amyl acetate continue tight in view of the greatly decreased production of fermentation alcohol, in the manufacture of which it is a by-product. Prices were unchanged since last reported.

Carbon Disulfide—Sales were reported to be running at a good level in this item.

Demand from rayon outlets was substantially improved. Figures on production in the rayon industry have shown an increase of 19 percent over 1954 in the first eight months. Hence, the outlook for raw materials going to rayon and cellophane production was much brighter than it was a year ago.

Price schedules were firm without change. No revisions in quotations were expected in the near future. Supplies were just about adequately balanced with current demand. Trade sources reported that there was not too much extra capacity to take care of any added business that might come along. At the same time, it was emphasized that there was some inventory and enough to handle a reasonable volume of inquiry.

Ethyl Bromide—Inquiry was reported to be running at routine levels. Supplies were adequate to over current needs and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices currently ranged from 41c. to 43c. in drum carlots and from 43c. to 45c. in less than carlot quantities.

Gluconic Acid—Consumption of this acid was reported moving at anticipated rates. The generally high rate of industrial activity which characterizes the country at present was reflected in the steady demand for gluconic acid. The number and diversity of enduses for this compound were said to be increasing. It is principally used as a sequestrant in metals and water conditioning operations. Other uses include metal cleaning, bottle washing and tank cleaning operations.

An additional important use for gluconic acid is in the preparation of gluconate salts, which find application in the pharmaceutical line. Supplies of gluconic acid were adequate to cover trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

Glycerin—The generally high level of production activity in the pharmaceutical, cosmetic, protective coatings and plastics industries would seem to assure the continuation of the current brisk demand for glycerin, according to trade sources queried. The supply position of glycerin, however, remains on the tight side in view of the fact that the predominance of detergents over soap has resulted in a substantial decline in soap output and a consequent reduction in the amount of natural glycerin produced.

Since the crisis in Argentina appears to be settled for the moment, importers were anticipating steady shipments from that country. Europe continues to be a heavy customer for crude glycerin in that area, however, and as a result, American importers have been hard pressed to meet the demand. The general outlook for glycerin for the remainder of this quarter, at any rate, was for a sustained heavy inquiry from consumers in many diversified fields. Prices on refined grades were expected to continue firm for the present.

Isobutyl Alcohol—Demand for isobutyl alcohol was reported running at routine

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

levels. Supplies were adequate to cover trade needs while prices were unchanged.

Methyl Bromide—Demand for this compound continues to improve according to trade sources. There has been a steady increase in the use of methyl bromide as a weed control in the cultivation of tobacco seed beds. Expansion of this usage in the North Carolina region has been stepped up while other tobacco growing areas such as Connecticut and Kentucky offer an excellent potential for its increased use.

The vast amount of grain in storage in both United States and Canada has also afforded a growing outlet for methyl bromide. Methyl bromide has proven to be an effective space fumigant in grain storage warehouses, bins and silos.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for pentaerythritol was reported to be running at a good rate. Supplies were in good shape and expected to continue in the future. Prices were steady. Despite the fact that glycerin production is slated for a sizable increase. PE producers give no sign of being disturbed over the possibility of glycerin recapturing some of its former markets via further lowering of current price schedules. PE producers aver that manufacturers of alkyd resins have pretty much decided what products are best made with PE, those best with glycerin. The result has been a pronounced reluctance to switch from one to other depending upon possible lower prices on one or the other.

Production-wise, PE plant capacity has been estimated to exceed industry's consumption of this polyol. Slated expansion of current facilities is expected to bring capacity to new levels in the coming year. Whether demand will increase sufficiently to use up the added production of PE remains conjectural at this time.

Propylene Glycol—All types of propylene glycol were reported moving at satisfactory volume last week. Basically there are three types of propylene glycol manufactured in this couuntry. First there is the USP grade which is normally used in the foods, pharmaceuticals, and the like. There is also the industrial grade which may be used for many types of industrial applications and lastly propylene glycol is produced from mixed gases such as ethylene and propylene and result in a combination of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol.

The USP grade of propylene glycol has a wide diversification in use.

It has a toxicity such that it can be used in foods such as soft drinks, extracts, and other food additives. Its function is generally as a solvent to carry some or several desired components, generally flavors, that are not soluble in water. Its use in pharmaceuticals is similar in that it is a carrier for the active ingredients. One ex-

MONSANTO

ADIPIC ACID

for use in alkyd resins, plasticizers, synthetic lubricants, and polyester resins for isocyanate foams and fiberglass laminations

Call any Monsanto office:

St. Louis, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Twin Cities, Wilmington, Montreal.

Ethylene Imine

(boiling range 55° to 57° C)

and Triethylene Melamine

now available in semi-commercial quantities

Chemirad Corporation

P. O. Box 152

Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.

Rely on CARBIDE AND CARBON for the widest choice of commercial alkyl amines:

* ETHYL
* DIETHYL
* TRIETHYL
* ISOPROPYL
* DIISOPROPYL
* n-BUTYL
* Di-n-BUTYL
* 2-ETHYLHEXYL
* Di-2-ETHYLHEXYL

...an assured supply of quality alkyl amines:

CARBIDE has been producing alkyl amines from basic raw materials for over 20 years. When you buy from CARBIDE, you can rely on their experience to give you quality alkyl amines in the quantities you want and at the time and place you want them. Call or write the nearest CARBIDE Office today.

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS COMPANY

A Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

UCC

30 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. Offices in Principal Cities

In Canada: Union Carbide Canada Limited, Toronto

HARSHAW Sodium Methylate

(Sodium Methoxide)

SPEC 101

Packaged in air tight steel drums of 10, 25, 50 and 200 pounds net.

Free Flowing white hygroscopic powder.

Formula $NaOCH_3$

Sensitive to air and moisture

Packs 4.6 pounds per gallon

Formula Weight 54.03

Write for folder furnishing chemical analysis of Harshaw Sodium Methylate

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO., CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

SHEFFIELD

CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., NORWICH, N. Y.

New York City Sales Office: 1267 Sixth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

lactose

U.S.P.—*for pharmaceuticals*

Edible—*for foods*

Crude—*for fermentations*

A DIVISION OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

THE KEY TO HARCHEM SEBACIC HEAT AND LIGHT STABILITY

SEBACIC ACID is a PURE Chemical

Harchem Sebacic Acid is suitable for your most exacting developments and provides outstanding

HIGH TEMPERATURE STABILITY • BUILT-IN FLEXIBILITY
MAXIMUM LIGHT RESISTANCE

so essential to Alkyds, Polyesters, Polyamides, Plasticizers and Synthetic Lubricants.

H-13

HARCHEM DIVISION
WALLACE & TIERNAN INC
25 MAIN STREET, BELLEVILLE 9, N. J.
IN CANADA: W. C. Hardesty Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

NATIONAL BRAND MILK SUGAR

QUALITY STANDARD THE WORLD OVER SINCE 1883

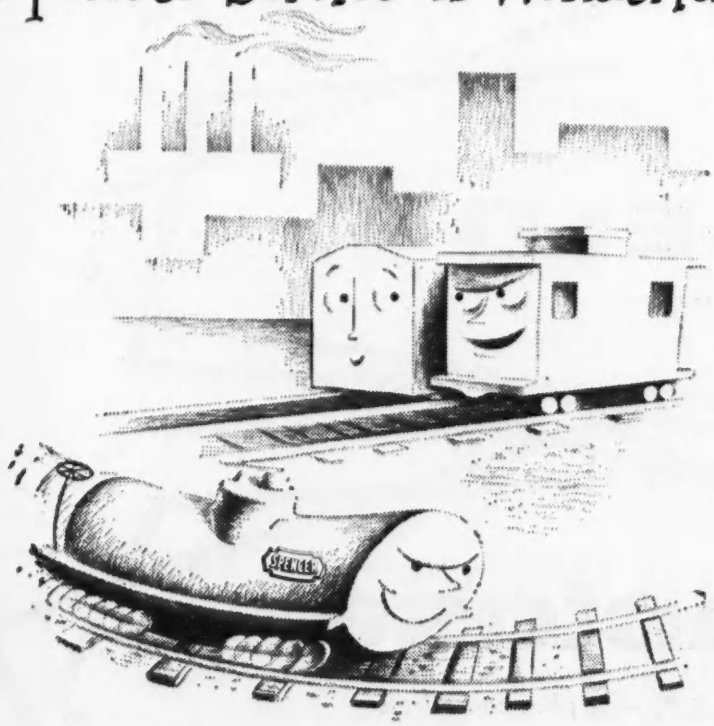
ALPHA LACTOSE
BETA LACTOSE

NATIONAL MILK SUGAR COMPANY
Division of The Borden Company
350 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

OPD

Quickest way to keep current on Chemical Costs

Spencer Service is Wonderful



"I don't think he has stopped running a minute since he became a Spencer tank car!"

SPENCER

America's Growing Name in Chemicals

SPENCER PRODUCTS: "Poly-Eth" Polyethylene • Ammonia (Commercial and Refrigeration Grade) • Aqua Ammonia • 83% Ammonium Nitrate Solution • Synthetic Methanol • Formaldehyde • Hexamine • "Mr. N" Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer • SPENSOL (Spencer Nitrogen Solutions) • FREZALL (Spencer Dry Ice) • Cylinder Ammonia

Spencer Chemical Company, Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Works: Pittsburg, Kas. • Henderson, Ky. • Chicago, Ill. • Vicksburg, Miss. • Orange, Texas

ample is in liquid vitamin preparation which have grown steadily in popularity.

Another very diversified usage is in cosmetics and toilet articles of innumerable types. Here it functions as a solvent, coupling agent, and skin softener. A few examples are hand lotions, creams, toothpaste, leg make-up, and literally dozens of types of toiletries of this sort. Usage in this field is generally small on a customer-wise basis but it might be looked at as a bread and butter item since although it is used in small quuantities, when it is all added together, it represents quite a volume.

Still another usage is as a heat transfer agent. This usage is generally confined to either the food or beverage industry and the reason for using propylene glycol is that it has a freezing point depressing characteristic as well as a low order of toxicity. In this type of usage generally the food or beverage is subjected to high temperatures in its manufacturing process and it is desired to cool the product and hold it at a lower temperature for an indefinite period of time. The propylene glycol-water mixture is cooled by means of a refrigeration unit and is then circulated through coils to lower the temperature of the product desired. In case of an accidental failure or leak in the refrigerant and in the event some of the food or beverage is packaged or bottled before it is discovered that a leak exists, then the chance of having serious trouble as a result of toxicity is minimized. Another usage is in the tobacco field where it is used as a humectant for either pipe, chewing, or cigarette tobacco.

Sorbitol—The market was reported to be running at a steady level. Supplies were ample to cover trade needs and prices were unchanged.

Trichloroethylene — Demand for this chlorinated solvent was said to be moving at satisfactory levels last week. Prices were firm following the recent price hike and stability was expected to characterize this market through the balance of this quarter. Supplies were adequate to cover industry needs and should continue ample in the immediate future.

The tremendous surge in the production of consumer items, notably automobiles and appliances augurs well for the chlorinated solvent group on the whole, since a major use for these items is in metal cleaning and degreasing operations. The generally high level of consumer prosperity has also been reflected in an increase in the amount of dry cleaning done with a resultant boost in consumption for trichloroethylene.

Canadian Companies Tell Of Recent Amalgamation

William J. Michaud Company, Ltd., Montreal, and British Chrome & Chemicals (Canada), Ltd., Toronto, have reached an agreement to amalgamate. The two companies will continue to operate as separate identities with the head offices of both being located at suite 905, 321 Bloor street east, Toronto.

The Montreal office of William J. Michaud Company is located at 4795 St. Catherine street west, Westmount, Montreal 6, Quebec.

C. W. Michaud will continue to be the president of William J. Michaud Company and as heretofore will be located in Montreal. He will also be a director of British Chrome & Chemicals. M. R. Jennings will be managing director of both companies and will be located at the head office in Toronto.

New Antioxidant Gasoline Additive Detailed in Koppers Technical Book

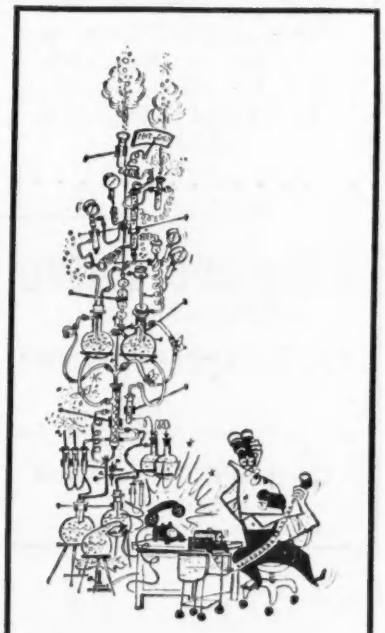
Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has issued a new technical bulletin describing in detail the results of experiments and tests with its antioxidant additive for gasolines—2, 6-di-tertiary-butyl-para-cresol (DBPC). Entitled "DBPC and Impruvol 33," the illustrated bulletin presents comprehensive data resulting from years of research on antioxidants to inhibit gum-formation in automotive and aircraft engines. Much of this technical data has not heretofore been published.

Designed for the refiner seeking high quality improvement of his gasoline plus lower treating costs, a new inhibiting practice involving the use of DBPC is outlined in detail in the twenty-four-page bulletin. Copies may be obtained by writing to the chemical division, Koppers Company, 1301 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Food Research Labs Names Gavin

Food Research Laboratories, Long Island City, N. Y., last week announced the appointment of John J. Gavin to the position of chief microbiologist. Mr. Gavin was formerly head of the biological control unit of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia.

Harold L. Danziger has been made general sales manager of R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J.



There's an easier way to get a Rare organic in larger-than-laboratory amounts

● Ask Eastman to make it for you!

We've been making Eastman Organic Chemicals for 35 years and there are some 3500 of them which we supply regularly to science and industry. When you need special organics in quantity, you'll usually find it cheaper to make use of our experience and equipment than to try unfamiliar syntheses on your own hook.

For information or a quotation, write or wire *Distillation Products Industries*, Eastman Organic Chemicals Department, Rochester 3, N. Y.

DPi

DISTILLATION PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
is a division of
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consumers continued to purchase a good volume of textile and leather chemicals for prompt requirements. The market remained on a steady basis at current quotations for practically the entire list. Only easiness noted was in egg yolk which was off 1 cent per pound. Active demand also continued for delivery against former contracts.

In sizing materials, interest was quite active for potato starch replacements during the balance of the year. Trading was fair for prompt needs at unchanged quotations. Market tone was steadier in Maine as low sellers discontinued shading quotations. Trading in tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil was spotty and affected by the uncertainty of a change in exchange regulations. Offers for shipment were still quoted at the old exchange rate. Light stocks of sago flour on spot were well held at unchanged prices.

Tanning materials remained steady for shipment from primary sources. Trading was moderate, chiefly for prompt shipment, with some improvement reported in later deliveries.

Rayon and acetate and staple producers shipped 101,300,000 pounds in September, 6 percent less than in August but 6 percent more than in September last year, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. During September shipments to domestic users totaled 99,900,000 pounds and the balance was exported. Shipments of rayon and acetate during the first three quarters of 1955 amounted to 946,500,000 pounds, against 803,000,000 pounds during the same period last year. Imports of rayon staple in September totaled 17,061,000 pounds, 2 percent less than in June and 8 percent below the records imports of 18,447,000 pounds in May. For the first seven months of 1955, imports totaled 111,671,000 pounds, compared with 58,140,000 pounds during the full year of 1954 and 22 percent above the record total of 91,191,000 pounds in 1950.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Egg yolk, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 22, 1954
104.27	104.27	104.27	94.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates — Good movement continued into consuming channels against current contracts. Market was firm at prevailing quotations.

Sodium Acetate—Fair volume of business was reported for prompt delivery. Market was maintained at current quotations.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consumers absorbed a good volume for immediate and later requirements. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Steady consuming demand continued to absorb the bulk of current production. Market was unchanged and firm. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Good demand was noted for all grades. Quotations were well held at current levels. Gum was quoted at $9.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.89; dark, $8.99 and white $8.73, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch — Trading was reported fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were quotably unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.13 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York and powder, $7.25, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply dropped 506,000 bushels to 19,377,000 bushels for the week ending October 14, compared with 16,253,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn crop was forecast at 3,117,739,000 bushels as of October 1 by the Department of Agriculture. This compared with the September 1 of 3,113,467,000 bushels; 1954 production of 2,964,639,000 bushels and 10-year (1944-53) average of 3,080,115,000 bushels.

The Department of Agriculture has announced the national average support price for 1955-crop corn will be $1.58 per bushel. This is the same as the minimum support price announced on March 24. The corn supply for the 1955-56 marketing year is now estimated to be 116.0 percent of the "normal supply," instead of the 107.4 percent estimated in March. The material change in the supply percentage results from decreases in both 1954-55 domestic consumption and estimated exports for 1955-56. The resulting larger carryover increases the supply available for the coming marketing year.

Egg Albumin—Steady tone featured the market due to the strength of egg whites. Trading was fairly active, chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and well held. Flake ranged from $1.80 to $1.85 per pound and powder, $1.84 to $1.89 per pound, as to quantity. Technical was unchanged at 70c. to 85c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Egg production in September was indicated at 4,798 millions, compared with 4,895 millions in August and 4,694 millions, September last year. Total production amounted to 51,521, millions, January-September inclusive against 49,535 last year and 45,967, 10-year average.

Egg Yolk—This market was unsettled and lower. Stocks on spot were reduced to $1.05 to $1.08 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Supplies were liberal.

Potato Starch—Active consuming inquiry was noted for prompt and future delivery. Market tone was steadier as low sellers discontinued shading quotations. Carlots were generally held at 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine for immediate delivery and during the balance of the year. Good volume of business has been placed of late by large consumers. Interest in next year's requirements also was quite active. Idaho grinders maintained carlots at 6¾c. f.o.b. mills for prompt shipment and for the balance of the year. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 8c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Forecast of the potato crop was reduced to 387,334,000 bushels as of October 1, compared with 392,539,000, September 1. Production in 1954 was indicated at 356,031,000 bushels and 10-year average 401,146,000 bushels.

Sago Flour—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Stocks on spot were light and well held. Raw was quoted at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, exwarehouse and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., depending upon quantity. Prompt shipment was quoted nominally at 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Offers of high grade flour from Brazil were generally quoted at 6¼c., with trading reported at 6.10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment. Siamese medium grade was quoted at 5.85c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Stocks of high grade Brazilian on spot were maintained at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Shipments were unchanged and steady at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Consuming inquiry was quite active for prompt shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Moderate trading was reported for prompt shipment. Primary market was steady and quotably unchanged. African bark was offered at $69 to $71 per ton, ex dock. Colombian bark was unchanged at $58 per ton, ex dock, and Ecuadorian $55 per ton, same basis, prompt shipment.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to restrict demand to prompt shipment. Primary market was quotably unchanged and steady. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was offered at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent was 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Offers for shipment were quotably unchanged and well held. Business was reported for moderate lots for prompt shipment. Cups were quoted at $50 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; beards at $69 per ton. Extract was available at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—While trading was limited, the market was unchanged and steady. Buying interest was reported confined to prompt shipment. Fair average bark was quoted at $99 per ton, exdock, and merchantable, $96, same basis, prompt shipment. East African extract was unchanged at 9¾c. per pound, and South African, 10c., exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

MUTUAL BICHROMATES

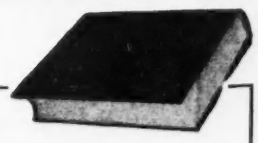
Sodium Bichromate
Potassium Bichromate

MUTUAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

DRY COLORS — DYESTUFFS
IMPORT *EXPORT*
FEZANDIE & SPERRLE 205 Fulton Street NEW YORK 7
Telephones: COrtlandt 7-1460-1461 Cable Address: "Fezan," N. Y.

METOL
Monomethylparaminophenol Sulfate
Registered Trade Mark
TANNIC ACID **GALLIC ACID**
(U.S.P. and Technical Grades)
PYROGALLIC ACID
(U.S.P. and Technical Grades)
ZINSSER & COMPANY, INC. HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1897 Subsidiary of THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

SILICONES AND THEIR USES
by Rob Roy McGregor
Administrative Fellow, Silicone Fellowship, Mellon Institute
238 pages, 5½ x 8, 29 illustrations, 31 tables, $6.00



Shows how silicones are being used in such industries as:
Dyeing and finishing textiles.
Paper coating and glazing.
Paints, varnishes, etc.
Industrial chemicals.
Tires and inner tubes.
Iron and steel foundries.
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft, and locomotives.
Communication equipment.
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.
Aircraft and parts.
Railroad equipment.
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.
. . . and many more.

Here's practical, positive help for the man who must have an overall picture of what silicons are and what they can do to keep his own work abreast of this great technological advance.

For engineers, chemists, designers, and all who can or do use silicones, this manual provides a correlated source of the available information on properties, preparation, and applications of silicones—treats this important subject a non-technically as possible for maximum understanding and usefulness to you.

It covers all the commercially available silicone products . . . lists industries and the known uses they make of silicones, plus cost considerations . . . outlines the history of silicone development, its possible uses in medicine and pharmacy, and the elementary chemistry of preparation of silicones from raw material to finished product.

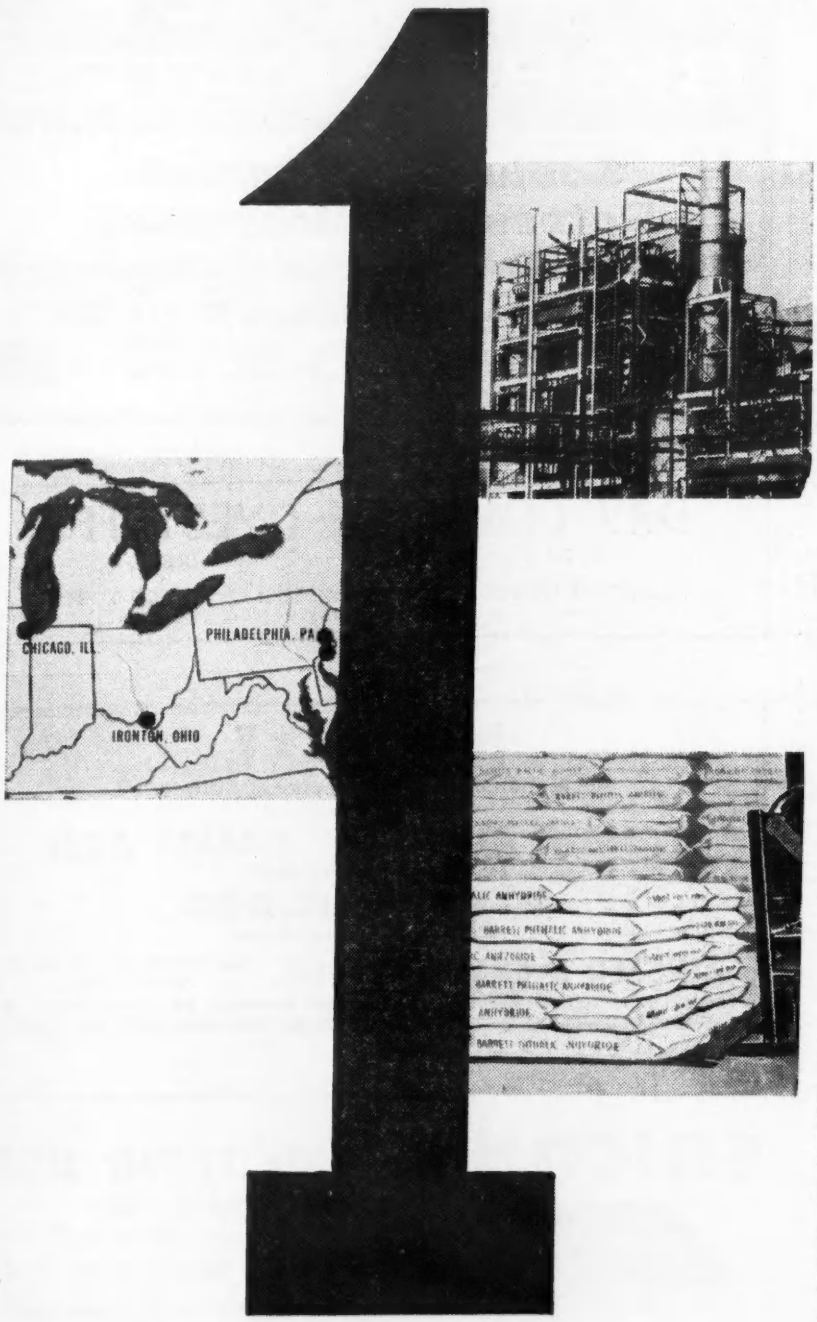
AUTHORITATIVE, SIMPLE EXPLANATIONS

Heading the Corning Glassworks Fellowship on the chemistry of organosilicon compounds for the past 15 years, Mr. McGregor has been granted 23 patents on silicone products and processes. He speaks with authority as he explains simply and in as non-chemical language as possible all the commercial products available—silicone fluids, silicone compounds, silicone lubricants, silicone resins, silicone rubbers, and "bouncing putty"—shows you their chemical and physical behavior—describes methods of applications in your own and allied industries.

To guide you right to the information you need, a 20-page list of industries tabulates all the known uses of silicones, a variety that ranges from electrical insulation to car polishes, from de-icing elements on jets to silicone-based paint, from water-repellent fabrics to eyeglass tissues—a variety that sees "Contains Silicone" appearing on the labels of more a id more products every day.

Check these questions on dimethyl silicone fluids—typical of those answered on many products in this book.
How well do they resist fire and flame?
What's their effect on organic rubber, metal?
What are boiling and freezing points?
How water repellent are they?
What's their surface tension, compressibility?
Do they transmit light and sound?
How do they work as films on glassware, in polish?
How do they affect paint, waxes, rubber?
How do they serve as mold release, antifoam agents?
How do they serve as hydraulic fluid or as fluid springs?

Send Remittance to
SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.



3 reasons why Barrett rates No.1 as a PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE supplier

OUR SIZE. As the world's largest producer of Phthalic Anhydride and the Naphthalene it is made from, we enjoy the advantages of basic position, experience and an edge in production facilities to assure a product of unsurpassed uniformity, purity and quality.

OUR STRATEGY of placing four large modern plants in the heart of industrial America—one in Chicago, one in Ironton (Ohio) and two in Philadelphia. These four plants provide customers with a source of supply offering unmatched service.

OUR SERVICE—unusually flexible in packaging and delivery—saves customers handling time and costs. Barrett "P.A." comes in either flaked, in 5-ply paper bags, or in liquid form in tank cars and tank trucks—whichever best suits your convenience. We also arrange unitized shipments to save handling time and costs at the customer's end of the line.

BARRETT DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector St., N. Y. 6, N. Y. In Canada: The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert St., Montreal.

Barrett® **BARRETT CHEMICALS**

OVER 100 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Coal Chemicals

Supply and demand of coal chemicals exhibited fine balance at generally very high levels last week, reflecting high-level steel output and near-optimum business conditions at most outlets. A particularly heartening influence was the confident pace of the automotive industry. The recent advances in phenol and pitch were absorbed without a hitch.

Prices were unchanged and steady to firm in nearly all categories.

Benzol and xylol moved briskly, and producers were confident of continued good business well into next year. A bit on the soft side was toluol, plagued by uncertainties as to government stockpiling of explosives. Sluggish effects on toluol market of the seasonal slump in paint and varnish were somewhat offset by business in the improved textile market.

Cresol and cresylic acid were produced at capacity rates in several grades and just about sold out. Foreign makers of cresylic acid found good markets in their own lands, further tightening the market here. There were scattered reports of minor improvements in creosote trade but nothing producers could interpret as a trend out of the doldrums. Naphthalene was in short supply, and traders expected it to stay that way through the first quarter of next year and probably longer, since foreign producers were inclined to stick at high nominal prices. Phenol was in fairly strong demand and firm. Pyridine was piling up inventories and moving only slowly. The pitch market appeared to be healthy and firm, and there was fair to good demand for coal-tar at resale.

Intermediates in general moved very well. Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol was in lively demand in new and widely diversified applications. Styrene monomer and phthalic anhydride continued to move briskly. Gamma acid was one of few sluggish products in this category.

Steel production in the week ending October 23 was scheduled to be 96.1 percent of theoretical capacity, or an index of 144.4, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was the equivalent of 2,320,000 tons, compared to 2,330,000 tons one year ago, 2,320,000 tons one month ago, and 1,769,000 tons a year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Supported by continued strong demand in the automotive industry and a variety of other favorable factors, demand for benzol was keeping pace with unflagging high output. The market was firm. Styrene continued in demand. Plastics producers were providing a healthy share of the business, and insecticide makers continued at this late season to take small quantities.

Total stocks of benzol for the month of August amounted to 9,161,491 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This total compares to 6,894,190 gallons for August, 1954. For the calendar year to date 9,161,691 gallons have been stocked compared to 6,894,190 gallons for the same period, one year ago.

Coaltar—Material was available in good quantities because of the high coking operations. Present consumption needs were being met with little difficulty. Industrial and roofing pitch requirements were filled adequately, trade sources reported. Stocks were considered ample and price schedules of resale coaltar were firm at previously established listings.

Creosote—The market was generally considered on the slow side by many producers. No sign of an increase in buying interest was seen. There were one or two directions in which trading had slightly improved. Production was at comparatively good levels, but much of the material was being diverted into inventories. No immediate changes in either demand or production were expected, however. Prices were firm.

Cresols—The meta-para fractions led way as most fractions were completely sold up. Producers reported they were operating at close to capacity. Even at this rate they weren't stocking any material, a situation which has prevailed all this year. Demand was typified in the cresylic resin market, where it has been very strong. Quotations were unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—Capacity output was reported last week, yet some categories were in short supply. ADF was still short, a situation attributed at least in part to increased foreign use. Government demand for use in aircraft engine cleaners was stronger, and the market among producers of disinfectants remained active. Prices held firm.

One industry informant described the situation as a basically healthy market characterized by fairly strong demand. He said no price changes appeared to be in store for several months at least.

Naphthalene—Supplies were very short as a squeeze was applied by continuing high automotive output and other healthy domestic factors, on the one hand, and increased consumption at home on the part of foreign producers.

The market was buoyed particularly by very strong demand for phthalic anhydride. Quotations for imported naphthalene were said to have ranged from 7c. to 8c. per pound, nominal.

The prospect was seen to augur very slim supply from imports. Imported 78° naphthalene was being quoted at 7c. to 8c., nominal, most of it at 8c., and it appeared there would not be many takers at this cost. All 1955 imports have been sold, one industry source reported, and foreign producers were offering naphthalene for shipment during the first quarter of next year at 8c. or a shade more. This source predicted only very restricted quantities would be shipped in the next several months in view of the big spread in overall costs to the buyer between domestic and foreign sources. He pointed out that the average cost delivered to the buyer's plant is about 1c. over the quoted nominal cost (8c. for delivery in the first quarter) allowing for trans-shipment from the dock and labor cost of getting the naphthalene out of the bags, or about 9c. a pound.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 22, 1954
114.79	114.79	114.77	114.61

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cokeoven Output: August

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing August 1955, and August 1954, reported by the Bureau of Mines. Figures for the running total include output from January through August of both years. Only coke oven output is represented.

	August 1955	August 1954	Calendar Year to date 1955	Calendar Year to date 1954
Benzol, nitration, 1°	4,439,945	2,997,900	38,825,323	28,596,200
industrial pure, 2°	8,871,996	7,032,300	72,047,458	60,134,100
90 percent	111,300	116,400	933,259	999,100
Other industrial grades (excluding motor grade)	79,132	53,800	526,407	895,000
Total	13,502,373	10,200,400	112,332,409	90,624,400
*Creosote oil	3,158,225	2,249,800	21,911,178	17,538,000
*Crude chemical oil	2,172,549	1,816,500	17,760,443	15,162,400
*Crude coaltar	71,208,264	53,791,200	536,894,398	468,478,800
Distilled or topped	28,505,407	17,333,900	208,801,918	143,385,000
Burned as fuel	9,651,905	11,515,000	87,895,569	94,203,100
Used otherwise	117,136	188,200	892,422	1,882,900
Naphthalene, crude, solidifying under 74°C	3,644,438	1,307,300	26,942,635	14,206,000
At 74° and under 76°C	1,589,157	944,500	10,933,631	4,939,400
At 76° and under 79°C	10,383,727	6,377,400	82,419,759	41,914,800
Total	15,617,322	8,629,200	120,296,025	61,060,200
Pyridine (tar base) *crude, dry basis	11,573	12,300	157,512	163,100
†Refined, 2°	59,566	64,800	531,230	353,900
*Solvent, naphtha, crude heavy solvent	472,800	361,600	3,356,220	2,795,100
Refined, light solvent	25,067	15,000	172,731	157,700
Toluol, nitration, 1°	2,469,473	2,108,500	19,403,655	16,237,400
industrial pure, 2°	648,638	594,200	5,306,787	4,984,300
all other grades	53,673	95,600	567,716	596,100
Total	3,171,784	2,798,300	25,278,158	21,817,800
Xylol:—All grades	927,831	776,300	7,616,175	6,497,500

*Gallons. †Pounds.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending Oct. 23 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,083,132
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,147,474
Benzol	gals.	3,744,541
Coaltar	gals.	17,175,374
Creosote oil	gals.	959,345
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,645,936
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	27,852
Toluol	gals.	736,530
Xylol	gals.	196,511

Domestic in tank-car lots was available at 7c. This construction gives a 2c. spread.

Total stocks of crude naphthalene for the month of August amounted to 4,378,861 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. This total compares to 4,012,400 pounds for August, 1954. For the calendar year to date 4,378,861 pounds have been stocked compared to 4,012,400 pounds for the same period one year ago.

Pitch—The price advances in most grades of pitch which went into effect on October 1 have been absorbed with little difficulty, according to producers. The grade quoted in OPD prices current, coal-tar pitch, 150-170° F., m.p., tankcars, works, is now selling for $37 per ton. Increases on some of the other grades ranged from $1 to $3 per ton, depending on the melting point range. The advances were caused by increased operational costs, trade sources indicated.

Phenol—Last week's buoyant market dissipated any lingering doubt that the higher price arrangement put into effect the first of the month is here to stay.

While it is not expected that production facilities will be overtaxed, demand held up very well in virtually all outlets. Phenolic resins and adhesives were draining off output at a brisk rate, as were the plastics makers. An especially vigorous minor market was making itself felt in pharmaceuticals.

Pyridine—The dearth of interest prevalent in this market for some time has not changed to any great extent. Material is still available in good quantities to any consumers who are interested. Prices were somewhat higher a few years ago than they are now, but buyers at that time found replacements for the high-priced pyridine and have not been reconverted to using the material since that time.

Current listings for denaturing pyridine in drums, carlots at the works and freight equalized are $2.77 per gallon and for less than carlots, same basis, the price is $2.80 per gallon. Refined 2° grade in non-returnable drums, less than carlots, same basis is quoted at 75c. per gallon.

Toluol—The market here was a bit loose, it was reported in some trade quarters. The big unpredictable is government buying. For the time being, explosives manufacture and stockpiling were maintaining a steady pace and this was holding up, but industry people couldn't detect the trend in government policy in this particular.

The seasonal slack in business with the paint and varnish producers was hurting about as much as expected. A more cheerful aspect was provided by lively demand generated from the textile industry's call for dye intermediates.

Prices were unchanged.

Total stocks of toluol for the month of August amounted to 3,686,904 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This total compares to 1,980,547 gallons for August, 1954. For the calendar year to date 3,686,904 gallons have been stocked compared to 1,980,547 gallons for the same period one year ago.

Xylol—Industry sources reported a rather tight market in this quarter last week. Steel output was in high gear, and the xylol supply was considered about adequate to meet strong demand. The market was in good balance between supply and demand.

Demand was stemming from the makers of alkyd resins and protective coatings.

Prices were unchanged.

Total stocks of xylol of all grades for the month of August amounted to 699,463 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This total compares to 697,114 gallons for August 1954. For the calendar year to date 699,463 gallons have been stocked compared to 697,114 gallons for the same period one year ago.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Cellulose makers, the traffic in dyestuffs intermediates and other reliable channels continued to drain off supplies just about as fast as they were being produced. Manufacture of sulfanilimide was maintaining substantial buying quotas. Trade sources considered the price structure was quite stable.

Aniline—Demand remained steady as inquiry from regular consumers was received at a good rate. Along with other related products going into rubber production, this intermediate was moving directly into synthetic rubber manufacture. Production levels were high enough to meet any new demand which might be aroused and is taking care of old buying handily. The prices of aniline have been firm for some time and there seems to be little indication of an overall change in the near future.

p-Anisidine—Once again last week the para fraction reflected the improved position of the textile market. Supplies were readily available, market sources said, and prices were steady.

6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol—Sales were reported to have been good last week as expected. This product was being marketed as a specialty. The healthy market in this quarter was considered to reflect the generally sound situation prevalent in cresols. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol — Research and

MONSANTO

H-ACID

Standard form: gray powder
Containers: 100-lb. bags

Call any Monsanto office:

St. Louis, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Twin Cities, Wilmington, Montreal.

The name is
ALAN WOOD

WHEN YOU REQUIRE

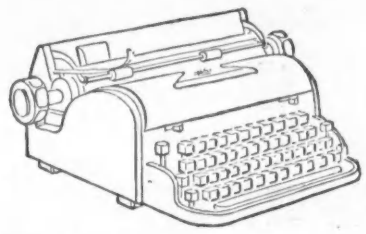
- Ammonium Sulphate
- Benzol
- Toluol
- Xylol
- Naphthalene
- Sodium Phenolate
- Tar Bases (Pyridine)
- Solvent Naphtha
- Crude Still Residue

OTHER PRODUCTS

Merchant Pig Iron
Magnetite Ore Concentrates
Foundry, Metallurgical and Industrial Coke

ALAN WOOD STEEL COMPANY
Coke and Chemicals Division
Conshohocken, Pa.

KOLON TRADING CO., INC.
BROKERS
CRUDE HOT PRESSED NAPHTHALENE
Cables: "KOLONOWAN" 15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, N. Y. *Tel:* BEekman 3-8818-21



Write . . . phone . . .

or wire

TELEGRAM

Koppers

for

High-Quality Tar Acids

PHENOL
90-92% . . . 82-84%

CRESOLS
META PARA . . . ORTHO . . . U.S.P.

SPECIAL RESIN CRESOLS

CRESYLIC ACIDS*
99% PURITY

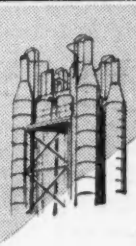
**A complete line of all distillation ranges; low in impurities and with composition making them appropriate for all purposes.*

Koppers Tar Acids are always high in quality, and possess exceptional uniformity. They meet required specifications — and do it consistently.

Koppers Tar Acids are especially valuable in the production of synthetic resins, tricresyl phosphate, disinfectants, wool scouring soaps, engine cleaning compounds, flotation reagents and for the purification of lubricating oils.

KOPPERS ® **Coal Chemicals**

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
Tar Products Division
Dept. 1017-T, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania



A
PRIME SOURCE OF
IMPORTED—DUTY FREE
CRESYLIC ACIDS
Immediate and Continuous
Delivery from
Large Domestic Stocks
TANK CARS · DRUMS
TANK TRUCKS

MTD

THE MIDLAND TAR DISTILLERS, INC.
654 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 21
A Subsidiary of The World's Largest Processor of Coal Tar Products—M.T.D. Ltd., Oldbury England

broader diversification continued to pay off in this market last week. Orders for di-tert-butyl-p-cresol for applications as an additive and as an anti-oxidizing agent came in good volume. Production was said to be in good balance. Prices were firm.

Gamma Acid—Quotations remained unchanged last week. Supply was more than adequate, and demand held at about the same level prevailing in recent weeks. This market, which had been somewhat on the easy side, showed no tendency to change in the near future.

Maleic Anhydride—Well diversified demand, featured by continued brisk activity in the automotive field and increased requirements for polyesters, was maintaining optimum tone in this trade. There was good balance between supply and demand. Producers reported output was sufficient to meet all anticipated calls but by no means enough to pile up stocks in awkward quantities. Prices were unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride—This lively market was still very tight last week, and the easing reaction which had been expected during several recent months isn't even in sight now as far as trade sources could see. Prices were unchanged and firm.

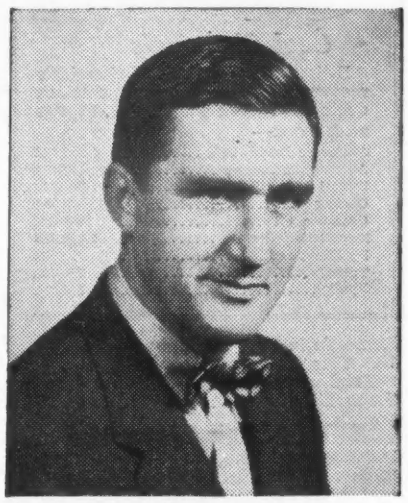
Even should one of the bulwarks in the strong demand picture start easing off... automotive production, for instance... trade people could count on new major buying factors to take up any slack. And the bulwarks haven't given any indication they are ready to slow down.

Strong demand was coming from plastics makers and the protective coatings industry.

Styrene Monomer—Both the polymer and synthetic rubber grades moved well last week. The market picture was bright everywhere, particularly with respect to sustained production in the automotive business. Demand was on the tight side, in general, but buyers were having little or no trouble getting prompt delivery in most regions. Synthetic rubber production, as it has for several months, moved at a brisk pace. Prices were steady.

Eaton Chemical Promotes Rathbone

Eaton Chemical & Dyestuff Company, Detroit, Mich., has announced the promotion of Ross B. Rathbone as technical consultant to the company's director of research, and vice-president, in charge of the laundry and dry cleaning division.



J. W. Mayers, former chief engineer for Sharples Chemical Company, Wyandotte, Mich., has been named plant engineer for the chemical divisions of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cyanamid Appoints Akers To Damascus Plant Position

E. F. Akers has been appointed manager of American Cyanamid Company's Damascus, Va., plant, it has been announced today by V. E. Atkins, general manager of the company's organic chemicals division. As general superintendent, Mr. Akers had been managing the Damascus plant for the past five years. Mr. Akers joined Cyanamid in 1930 as a control chemist in the Damascus plant, was appointed chief chemist in 1933, assistant general superintendent in 1949, and general superintendent in 1950.

Phthalic Plant Contract Let

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has selected the Lummus Company, New York, to engineer and build its new phthalic anhydride plant on Neville Island. The new installation, announced by Pittsburgh Coke last month (OPD, 9/12/55), is scheduled for completion during the fall of next year. It is expected to double Pittsburgh Coke's phthalic anhydride production.

FOR PEAK CHEMICAL PLANT OPERATING EFFICIENCY

Use the production procedures and principles in this supervisor's and foreman's simplified guidebook.

Here is a thoroughly dependable book that meets the needs of the nontechnical man in direct charge of operating chemical engineering equipment. Requiring no previous training in chemical engineering to be plainly understood, it clearly explains the principles on which successful operation of plant equipment is founded. The most-needed fundamentals of chemistry, physics, and thermodynamics are clearly given, together with their actual application to the six major unit operations in chemical plant production. Revised in line with advances in the field, this second edition contains additional charts, diagrams and illustrations, and a completely new chapter on absorption.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING FOR PRODUCTION SUPERVISION

By DAVID E. PIERCE
Chief Engineer, General Aniline & Film Corporation

Second Edition, 290 pages, 89 illustrations, $5.00
McGraw-Hill Chemical Engineering Series

Notice a few of the details covered in the book:

- chemical energy and heat
- combustion of fuels
- various energy sources
- methods of heat transfer
- conduction
- convection
- radiation
- over-all coefficients
- types of evaporators
- auxiliary equipment
- heat recovery
- etc.

CHEMICAL plant foremen and supervisors can now rely on this outstanding guide-book for real, on-the-job assistance in making the plant or units in their charge operate at peak effectiveness.

This handy volume helps you get a clear, accurate understanding of the principles of chemistry, physics, and thermodynamics most needed by the operating man. Making the book doubly helpful is the practical explanation of how these basic principles apply to six of the most important unit operations of chemical plant production. The many procedures, pointers, practices, principles, and data given can easily be applied to improve the operating efficiency of equipment for whose performance you are responsible. And not only will the book help you do your work better, but also provide you with a springboard to advancement and increased earnings.

It is no theory book—rather one that can go right to work for you. All information has been selected from a large number of sources and *arranged entirely from the point of view of its bearing on your interests and needs as an operating man.*

Send your order with remittance to

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

DuPont Polychemicals Unit Realigns Sales Organization

A realignment of sales organization has been announced by the polychemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Elmer F. Schumacher continues to head up the sales divisions as general director of sales, but immediately under him will be two directors of sales, one heading the sales development and service activity in indusrial chemicals and the other in charge of the like organization in the plastics field.

John H. Daughtridge and Russell C. Weigel, formerly assistant directors of sales of the department, have been promoted to directors of sales. Mr. Daughtridge will oversee the sales and technical service organization concerned with chemicals such as methanol, ammonia, "Zerone" and "Zerex" anti-freezes, nitrogen products and other such products of high-pressure synthesis. Mr. Weigel will be in charge of the sales and technical sales service organization concerned with plastics such as "Alathon" polyethylene resin, "Butacite" polyvinyl butyral resin, "Lucite" acrylic resin, "Plastacele" cellulose acetate plastic, "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene resin, "Zytel" nylon resin, etc.

Three assistant directors of sales have also been appointed. Arthur M. Cole, formerly manager of sales to the wood, rubber and adhesives industries, has been promoted to assistant director of sales in the industrial chemicals field. Jerry D. Shaw, formerly manager of plastics sales, has been named an assistant director under Mr. Weigel to head the staff concerned with "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene resin, "Tynex" nylon filament, "Butacite" polyvinyl butyral resin, "Plastacele" cellulose acetate plastic, and such products. C. D. Bell continues as an assistant director under Mr. Weigel to head up the organization concerned with plastics such as "Lucite" acrylic resin, "Zytel" nylon resin and "Alathon" polyethylene resin.

Standards Ass'n to Meet

—*Continued from page 7*

increases working efficiency by a cooperative government-industry standards program.

Federal Trade Commissioner Lowell B. Mason will open a session on "The Legal Implications of Standardization" today. Legal counsel from other phases of the American legal-economic program will include Ralstone R. Irvine, member of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Irvine, New York; Ephraim Jacobs, chief of the legislative and clearance section of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, and Maxwell H. Elliott, general counsel of the General Services Administration.

Standards for defense will cover an entire day on October 25. The Department of Defense's work in government-industry standardization in the morning session will be moderated by Roger E. Gay, director of cataloging, standardization and inspection with the Department of Defense. Industry's point of view will be injected into the session by John R. Townsend, director of materials and engineering for Sandia Corporation, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. M.

General Motors Official To Speak

The United States military services will review the work being carried on by the Army, Navy and Air Force in cooperation with industry's standards program. C. E. Mines, chief of engineering services in the Allison division of General Motors Corporation, will speak for the aircraft engine and automotive industries.

Awards in the field of standards will be presented at a dinner meeting on October 25. The Howard Coonley medal will be presented to Harold S. Osborne, retired chief engineer of American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The standards medal will be awarded James G. Morrow, a metallurgical engineer with Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

Fertilizer Testing Data

—*Continued from page 7*

with ammonium nitrate on small grains; with fused tricalcium phosphate on perennial legumes, and with calcium metaphosphate on grass and legume mixtures. They reported "poor" responses most often with ammonium nitrate and with calcium metaphosphate in non-Valley counties on row crops.

In giving their likes and dislikes, the farmers favored most often the high analysis of calcium metaphosphate, and the quick response of growth to ammonium nitrate. Of their dislikes, rusting caused by ammonium nitrate was most frequently mentioned.

TVA said that its principal interest in making the appraisal was to obtain first hand farmer reactions to the value of the fertilizer materials as a guide in TVA's efforts to improve the fertilizers.

Atomic Energy Patent List Is Released by Government

Descriptions of seventeen patents owned by the government and held by the Atomic Energy Commission were released last week by the commission. The AEC will grant non-exclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents as part of its program to make non-secret technological information available for use by industry. Commission-held patents and patent applications released for licensing now total 804. The list of patents giving number, title, inventor and abstract is contained in AEC press release No. 716.

D&O Celebrates Anniversary

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, is celebrating this month its 157th anniversary. The oldest essential oil house in America, D&O was founded in 1798, during a period in which George Washington was still active in the affairs of the nation.

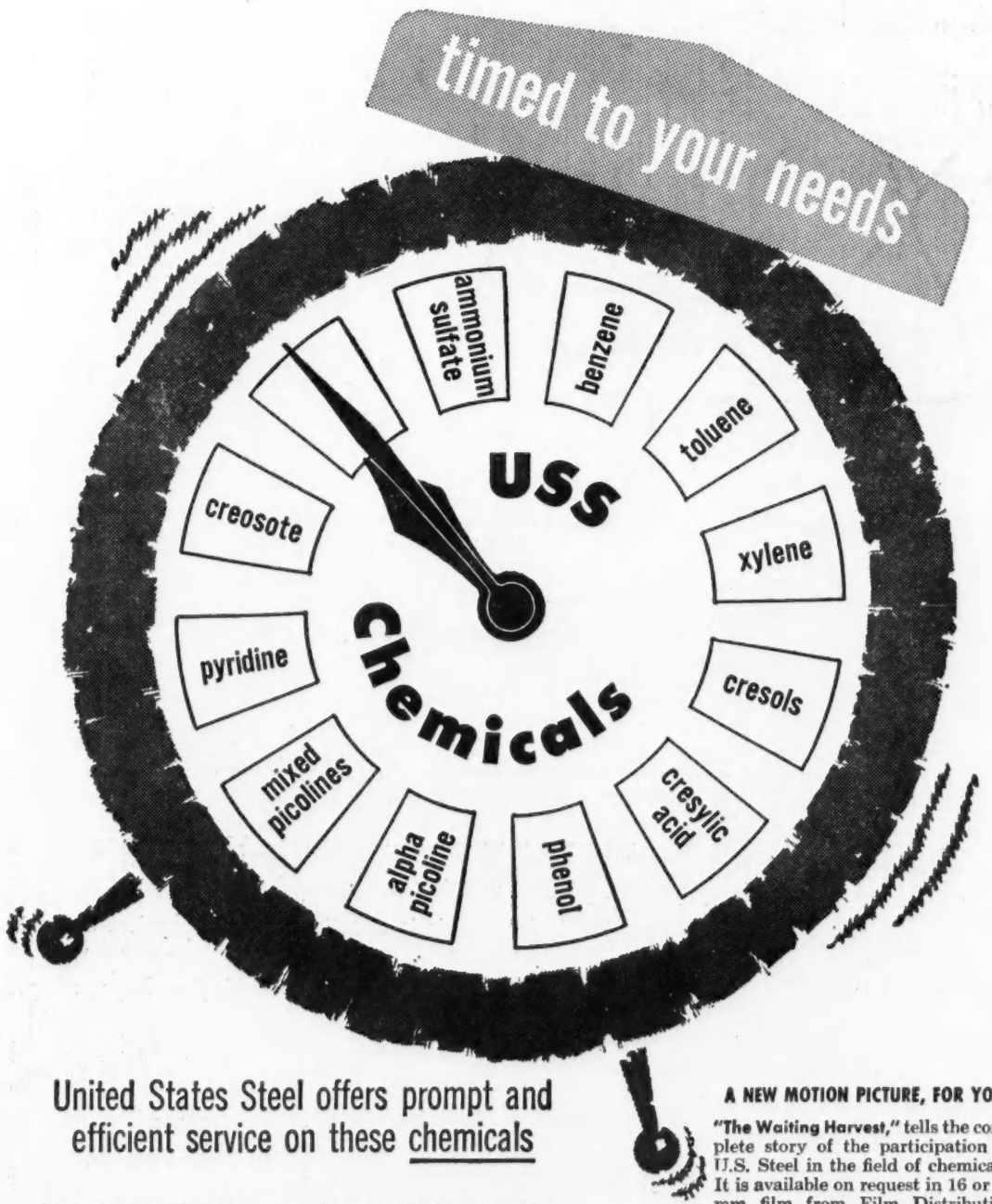
CARBAZOLE

L. B. HOLLIDAY & CO., LIMITED
HUDDERSFIELD - ENGLAND

INQUIRE: SALES DEPT. - HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND
OR DR. C. A. PFEIFFENBERGER
104-40 194th Street, Hollis 12, New York
Telephone: HOllis 4-7938

IRON FILINGS
(GROUND CHEMICAL IRON)

ELIZABETH 3, NEW JERSEY: 200 S. SECOND ST.
CONNELLY, INC. SINCE 1876
CHICAGO 8, 3154 S. CALIFORNIA AVE.



United States Steel offers prompt and efficient service on these chemicals

United States Steel has ten plants producing chemicals. When you order your chemicals from U.S. Steel, you are assured of service and shipment to meet your production needs. For more information, contact our nearest Chemical Sales Office, or the United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

A NEW MOTION PICTURE, FOR YOU

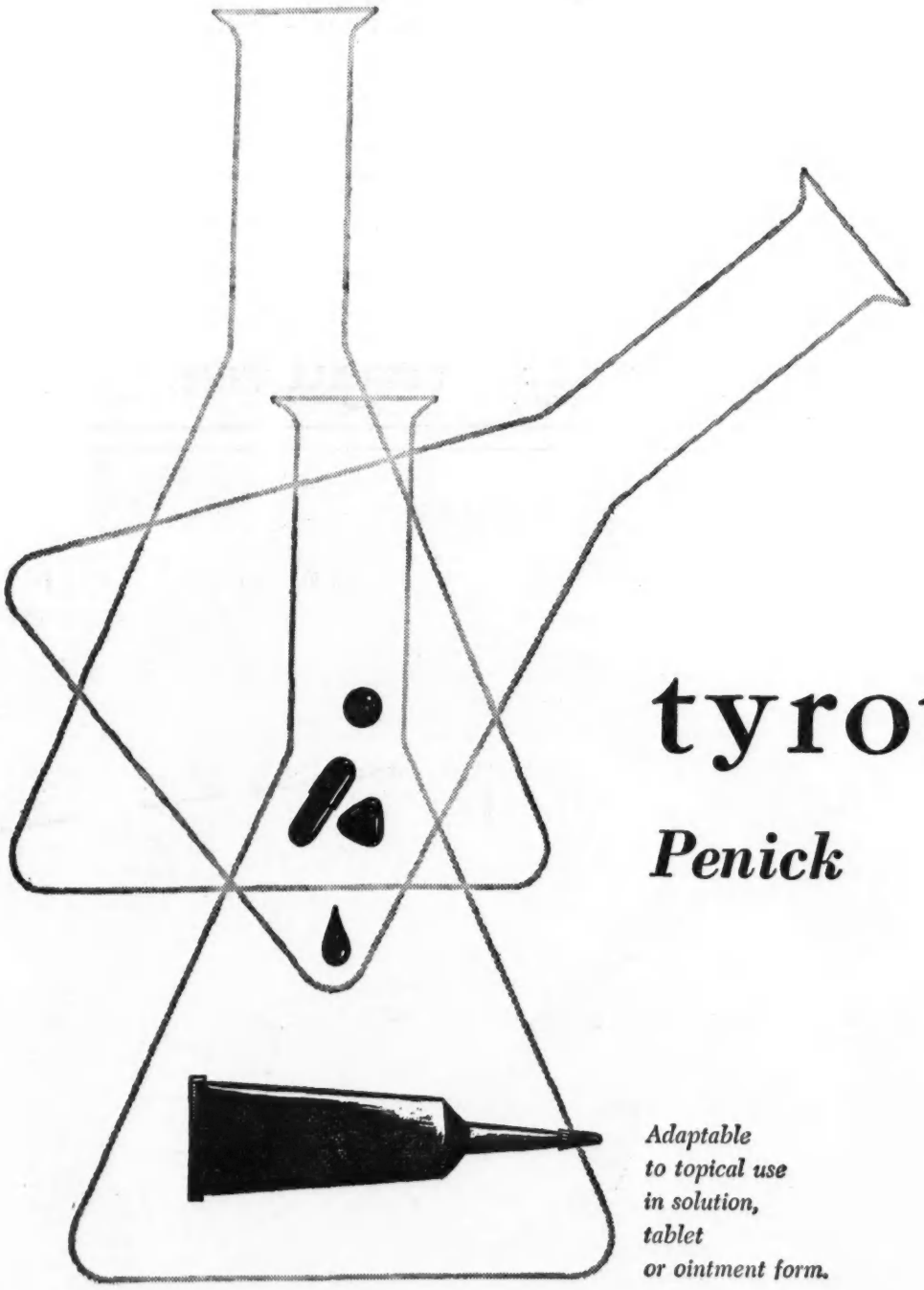
"The Waiting Harvest," tells the complete story of the participation of U.S. Steel in the field of chemicals. It is available on request in 16 or 35 mm film from Film Distribution Center, United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

See **"THE UNITED STATES STEEL HOUR"**— Televised alternate weeks — Consult your newspaper for time and station.

USS Chemicals

USS

UNITED STATES STEEL



tyrothricin

Penick

Adaptable
to topical use
in solution,
tablet
or ointment form.

TYROTHRICIN U. S. P. as manufactured by **S. B. PENICK & COMPANY**
is a highly purified product meeting well-defined specifications
for antibiotic effectiveness and physical characteristics.

TYROTHRICIN PENICK U. S. P. *is available from large scale production*
for immediate shipment.

In Bulk Only,
for Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Use

Basic Products for the Pharmaceutical Industry

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

50 Church Street, New York 8, N.Y.
Telephone COrtlandt 7-1970

735 West Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill.
Telephone MOhawk 4-5651

Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

Tannic acid quotations were revised upward last week in the second price increase this year. The advance was a result of the continued rise in raw material costs, in this instance, nutgalls. China had been a major source of nutgalls but in recent years, trade with that country has been barred with the result that consumers have been forced to depend upon the Middle East exclusively. The inevitable rise in the market there resulted in higher costs and manufacturers of tannic acid have been forced to reflect these increases. The advance, consisting of 25 cents per pound, affected only the NF, fluffy and powdered grades. An increase in technical grade was also anticipated although none was in effect as of late last week.

Also advanced in the drugs market last week was ether for anesthesia. The increase, which affected all quantities in varying amounts, consisted of 12 cents on 1 pound tins, 14 cents per pound in ½ pound tins and 16 cents in ¼ pound tins. The increase was noted to have been the first change in this item in several years.

Overall business activity in drugs and fine chemicals was reported to be seasonally brisk and expected to continue through the end of this quarter. There appears to be little or no tight spots in supply and if anything, a surplus situation exists in a number of items. Despite a rumor that the price of domestic manufactured p-aminosalicylic acid had been reduced, investigation showed that no such action had taken place as of late last week. Imported p-aminosalicylic acid and its sodium salt continue to undersell the domestically produced material by a substantial margin, it was noted.

The antibiotics were reported to have picked up seasonally and as a result, prices were somewhat firmer. Caffeine continues to move at a good rate with consumption going into pharmaceutical enduses particularly cold remedies.

p-Aminosalicylic Acid — Demand for p-aminosalicylic acid and its sodium salt was said to be running at a steady level. Imports of this acid continue to undercut domestic manufacturers' prices substantially and actual production of the acid by producers here has dwindled to a small number. In some instances, production has been halted or limited.

Currently the Tariff Commission was reported to be investigating the situation with regard to imported PAS. Quotations on the imported material have stayed about a dollar or more below domestic price levels. Although there were some rumors concerning a possible reduction in domestic prices, the current level remains unchanged. The acid was quoted at $4 per pound in lots of 1,000 pounds or more while the sodium salt held at $3.75.

Amphetamine Salts—Inquiry for these salts was said to be moving at a routine level last week. Supplies were adequate to cover trade needs and expected to continue.

The dextrorotatory salts of amphetamine were currently priced at $28 per pound while the dextro-laevo or racemic salts were pegged at $6 per pound.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reported running at brisk seasonal levels. With the popularity of multi-vitamin compounds steadily on the rise, consumption of ascorbic acid by pharmaceutical manufacturers has increased concurrently. Supplies were reported ample and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

Caffeine—Inquiry for caffeine was reported to be seasonally active. Pharmaceutical makers were busy producing seasonal items such as cold remedies in which caffeine is an important component. Supplies were adequate to cover trade requirements. Prices were steady and expected to continue unchanged in the immediate future.

Ether—The price schedule on ether for anesthesia advanced across the board last week in the first increase in this item in several years.

One pound tins were advanced 12c. per pound to $1.01 while one-half pound containers were hiked 14c. and one-quarter pound tins 16c. The former was priced at $1.11 and the latter, $1.21 per pound.

Isoniazid—Demand for isoniazid was said to be running at routine levels. Supplies were adequate to meet current trade needs and were expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged.

Iodine—The spot market was steady and unchanged since last reported. Prices were steady and supplies adequate to cover consumer needs. Although commonly thought of only as an antiseptic drug, iodine has a long list of additional uses in agriculture and industry, according to a new publication of the Department of the Interior. Some of these are so essential that the government has stockpiled iodine. In the United States, iodine is obtained exclusively from salt waters, or brines, produced along with crude petroleum at oil fields near Compton and Seal Beach, Calif. These waters reportedly contain iodine in concentrations as high as 140 parts per million, and contribute substantially to our annual supply of the mineral, the Bureau's report says.

Imported iodine, valued last year at more than $1,000,000, came mostly from nitrate deposits in Chile. Some small quantity also has been brought in from Japan, where it is extracted from seaweed. Besides its more familiar uses, iodine is employed in medicine as a diagnostic aid in examining body organs and tissues, and as a constituent of many pharmaceuticals and disinfecants. In iodized salt it is important in both human and animal nutrition, and it is used in sanitation and water-purification systems.

Industrial applications for iodine include wet-plate photoengraving, photographic film emulsions, dyes, analytical reagents, and catalysts. It also is used in the rubber and leather industries, and in metallurgical processes for making high-purity metals such as titanium and zirconium.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin continues at seasonally good levels. Full scale commercial production of a reportedly new lanolin oil product was recently announced by a major lanolin producer. It was claimed that the product exhibits an unusual degree of solubility, stability and versatility in cosmetic and pharmaceutical formulations.

The refined liquid lanolin, produced by a patented process, is said to eliminate objectionable features of regular lanolin, such as stickiness, while retaining all of the compound's beneficial properties. The product, which may radically expand lanolin's potential use in many preparations, is a bland, non-tacky, amber-colored lanolin oil which has been under development for eight years. Heretofore the manufacturer produced it in smaller quantities in plant pilot runs.

Initial response to the lanolin oil product by cosmetic manufacturers has been excellent, it was said. The product is currently being used or tested in hand creams, lipsticks, hair lacquers, nail polish removers and hair dressings.

This new material is not chemically modified in anything by the manufacturing process and meets all USP specifications for lanolin except melting point, which is lower. The cholesterol and sterol content of the lanolin remain unaltered.

It is reported to be compatible with nearly all cosmetic ingredients. The clear, free-flowing lanolin is soluble in a wide range of materials. This unusual solubility, due to a lower molecular weight, has also proved of value in aerosol propellant work. In aerosol can-fill studies in aluminum and tin conducted by a nationally-known cosmetic manufacturer, it was found that no blocking of the valves occurred when it was used in the formulation. Tests by leading industrial laboratories on both men and women have shown it to be neither an irritant, a skin fatiguer, nor a skin sensitizer, it was further reported.

Molasses—Demand for feed molasses in the Gulf area slackened somewhat during the week ending October 18, 1955. Favorable weather conditions in the Mississippi Valley and Washington State have improved pastures and reduced demand for formula feeds. The New Orleans blackstrap price continued unchanged at mostly 10¼c. per gallon. Feed molasses prices at other terminals remained

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, tannic, NF, 25c. per lb.
Ether for anesthesia, 12c. per 1-lb. tin.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 22, 1954
66.42	66.42	66.49	67.79

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

SOLVENTS

ACETONE
ALCOHOL, PROPRIETARY SOLVENT
AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE
CARBON BISULFIDE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CHLOROFORM
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYL ACETATE
GLYCOLS
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL
"McKESSOL" PROPRIETARY SOLVENT
METHANOL
METHYLENE CHLORIDE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHERS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRICHLOROETHANE

• Nationwide distribution
• Tank cars, car loads, truck loads and drums

MK
McKESSON & ROBBINS
INCORPORATED
CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT
Nationwide distributors of heavy and fine chemicals
Boston • Burlington • Cedar Rapids • Chicago • Cleveland • Dallas • Davenport • Decatur
Des Moines • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • Milwaukee • Mobile • New York • Omaha
Peoria • Philadelphia • Phoenix • St. Paul • St. Louis • San Antonio • San Diego • Wichita

Meer Corp.
Importers processors

Botanical Drugs — Drug Extracts
Water Soluble Gums — Spices
Chemically and Biologically Assayed

New Arrivals
GUM BENZOIN SIAM, U. S. P.
GUM BENZOIN SUMATRA, U.S.P.
GUM MYRRH, N. F.

Meer Corporation
318 West 46th Street
New York 36, New York
plant: North Bergen, N. J.
telephones: JUdson 6-0900 (NY)
UNion 6-3900 (NJ)

TIC *Pre-tested*

Water Soluble **GUMS**

for **EMULSIFYING-THICKENING STABILIZING-SUSPENDING**

For the dependable performance you deserve, insist on TIC pre-tested gums. Whether it be for **EMULSIFYING, THICKENING, STABILIZING OR SUSPENDING,** TIC pre-tested gums can meet your most exacting requirements. Available in the widest viscosity range and in all physical forms TIC pre-tested gums are laboratory controlled to guarantee consistently uniform shipments.

Write today for Working Samples of

TRAGACANTH
ARABIC
KARAYA
GUAR
IRISH MOSS

TIC
Trade Mark Registered
Tragacanth
IMPORTING CORP.

Since 1909 your guarantee . . . Quality—Service
141 EAST 44th STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
OXford 7-3216

steady. East coast demand was generally moderate although off slightly from last week, and a spread of 1c. continued at several East coast terminals. Beet molasses demand was good at all production points, with limited supplies. No change was reported for the citrus and corn-molasses market.

The use of molasses in ethyl alcohol production increased slightly in August, amounting to 6,800,000 gallons. Stocks of alcohol declined 3,300,000 gallons during the same month and were 10,000,000 lower than a year ago.

Podophyllum Resin—The market was very strong last week in view of rising raw material costs. Some trade sources were predicting higher prices for this compound since manufacturers have been forced to pay higher prices for mandrake root and the overall outlook in that particular item was for continued price strength since the collection of new crop mandrake is about over and stocks are small.

Reserpine—Inquiry was reported to be moving at satisfactory levels. In addition to its primary use in the treatment of hypertension has been gaining increased popularity, according to trade sources.

Supplywise, there were no difficulties reported in meeting consumer requirements nor were any anticipated in the immediate future. Reserpine alkaloid is derived from a number of species of rauwolfia and a continuation of the current supply situation appeared to be assured.

Tannic Acid—The continued rise in raw material costs this past year lead to a second price advance in NF tannic acid last week. The first price hike was last April when producers were forced to reflect the higher cost of nutgalls. Up until that time rising raw material costs had been absorbed by the producer.

Formerly available from China, nutgalls have not been imported from that country since trading with Red China has been banned by the government. Nutgall users have turned to the Middle East for their requirements with the inevitable result that the market there advanced and was likely to continue strong as long as demand remains strong. It was believed that supply of nutgalls would continue tight.

The latest price increase amounted to 25c. per pound on both the NF fluffy and powder grades of the acid. Although there was no definite announcement on technical grade tannic acid an increase in this type was also reported under consideration as of late last week.

The new price schedule on the NF, fluffy grade was $2.05 per pound in 1,000 pound lots. Smaller lots ranged from $2.06 to $2.10 per pound. Powdered tannic acid was priced at $1.95 with smaller lots priced at $1.96 to $2.01 per pound.

Botanicals

The spot market was unchanged last week. On the whole, consumer inquiry was proceeding about as expected. There was a brisk demand for botanicals which go into cough and cold remedies such as white pine and wild cherry barks which are perennial favorites in this application. Cascara sagrada bark was also noted to be in good demand with prices firm.

The situation in imported botanicals had some uneasy spots, however. Italian juniper berries was reported to be poor in quality. About half the imports recently have consisted of immature and undersize berries.

The outlook for an adequate supply of good quality juniper berries was considered doubtful and prices are expected to continue firm. A reasonably good inquiry was reported for kola nuts with prices showing a firm trend in the face of sustained demand and a somewhat unfavorable outlook regarding future supplies. This year's Jamaican crop has been reported accounted for and there have been only scattered offerings from Africa. Meanwhile the second crop was not expected to be harvested in Jamaica until later in the year.

Arnica Flowers—There continues to be virtually no stocks of true, Montana flowers. Quotations were entirely nominal. Offerings from Central Europe were virtually nil and no real improvement was anticipated in the near future. There have been some small lots of Mexican flowers coming in, a factor which has alleviated the shortage of the true, Montana variety to some extent.

Hellebore Root—The spot market was quiet, prices having eased somewhat as a result of the new crop. Demand is routine and supplies ample to cover consumer requirements.

PRENTISS DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. INC. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PRENTISS FULL LINE OF QUALITY TESTED PRODUCTS

Botanical Drugs
Cod Liver Oil U.S.P. (British)
Camphor, Synthetic U.S.P.
Chloroform, U.S.P. and Technical
Insecticides
Rodenticides

RAX POWDER — WARFARIN CONCENTRATE

Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company Inc.
110 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK 38, N. Y. • 9 SO. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6, ILL.

Philadelphia College Reports Two More Research Projects

Two new sponsored research projects are now under way at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Under a grant from Wyeth Laboratories, a study of the adsorption properties of various clays, some of which have not been surveyed previously for utilization in pharmacy, is being carried out under the direction of Dr. Martin Barr. The other grant has been received from the National Drug Company, in support of research of a general nature to be conducted in the LaWall Memorial Laboratory of Pharmacology and Biochemistry at the college, under the direction of Dr. G. Victor Rossi.

Bauer Co. Picks Marketing Head of Pharmaceutical Unit

Philipp Bauer Company, New York, has appointed H. Harrison Greer director of marketing of its newly-formed domestic pharmaceutical division. Before joining Bauer, Mr. Greer was associated for nearly ten years with Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and more recently with Bristol Laboratories, Inc., as manager of its special products division in New York.

Bauer has also promoted Irving S. Margulies to the position of general sales manager of the domestic pharmaceutical division. Mr. Margulies has been connected with the Bauer company for the past ten years.

Hercules Offers Data on 'Abitol,' Its Primary, Monohydric Alcohol

A technical booklet describing the properties and applications for "Abitol," a primary, monohydric alcohol, is available from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

The major use of "Abitol" is in alkyd resins and this use has expanded to the extent that production facilities have been increased, the company noted. The booklet includes a detailed discussion of the use of "Abitol" in alkyd resins, as well as a discussion of the more important properties and other current general applications for this technical hydroabietyl alcohol.

Various sections deal with physical properties, chemical properties, "Abitol" in alkyd design, a table about effects of monofunctional alkyd modifiers on resins characteristics, "Abitol" in oil-modified alkyd resins, and "Abitol" in oil-free alkyd resins.

DuPont Tells of Retirement Of Dr. G. H. Gehrmann

Dr. George H. Gehrmann, director of the medical division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., from 1926 until last year and associate medical director since then, will retire from the company at the end of this month. Dr. Gehrman has been associated with the company since 1915, except for a period in the Army during World War I, and became head of the medical division in 1926. He was graduated from Long Island Medical School in 1913.

Dow Sets Up Department

The Midland division of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has established an industrial relations department and has appointed R. C. Ludwig to the post of division industrial relations manager. The new department embraces the Midland division technical employment, salary administration and personnel functions. Mr. Ludwig has been with Dow since 1938.

Trade Briefs

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has appointed Miss Helen Hirsch research assistant in medical research.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has named Richard J. Bennett assistant counsel for the firm.

GUMS
ARABIC
GHATTI
GUAR
KARAYA
(INDIAN)
LOCUST
(CAROB FLOUR)
TRAGACANTH

CASEIN
MENTHOL
(NATURAL CRYSTALS)
EGG ALBUMEN
BLOOD ALBUMEN
JAPAN WAX
QUINCE SEED

REPRESENTATIVES:
CHICAGO:
CLARENCE MORGAN, INC.
BOSTON:
P. A. HOUGHTON, INC.
PHILADELPHIA:
HARRY W. GAFFNEY
LOS ANGELES:
C. H. OWINGS

PAUL A.
DUNKEL
AND COMPANY, INC.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
26 JOURNAL SQ., JERSEY CITY 6, N. J.
TEL: JOurnal Sq. 3-6400
NEW YORK TEL: WOrth 4-3341
CHICAGO: 325 NO. WELLS ST.
TEL: SU. 7-2462

NEW FORMULA

VITAB
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

B-COMPLEX EXTRACT FROM
YEAST AND RICE BRAN

VITAB has served as the one complete source of natural water soluble B-complex Vitamins for some twenty years. Now greatly improved in both taste and stability by combining it with a high grade yeast, B-complex extract, VITAB remains the ideal base for liquid vitamin preparations.

CHARLES BOWMAN & CO.

220 E. 42nd Street, New York City

8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE
Base and Derivatives

METALSALTS* CORPORATION
Manufacturing Chemists
200 WAGARAW ROAD, HAWTHORNE, N. J.
HAwthorne 7-6000 New York: PEnnsylvania 6-2626
*EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS FOR DAR-SYN LABORATORIES, Incorporated and HAWTHORNE LABORATORIES, Incorporated.

Greeff

BENZOCAINE U. S. P.
AND
PROPYL, NORMAL BUTYL, AND
ISOBUTYL ESTERS OF
PARA AMINO BENZOIC ACID

•

Manufactured by
FRIES BROS., INC.
Bloomfield, New Jersey

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Mono
Laurates
Di

of
Diglycol
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Polyethylene Glycol
Propylene Glycol
Polyoxyethylene
Butoxyethyl
Glycerine

MADE TO MEET YOUR SPECIFICATIONS

THE FLAME AND THE FLASK—
SYMBOL OF QUALITY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES, DATA, ETC.

The C. P. Hall Co.
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

5147 W. 67th Street, Chicago 38, Illinois
AKRON, OHIO • NEWARK, N. J. • CHICAGO, ILL. • LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Antibiotics Use in Plant Disease Control Seen

—Continued from page 5

to permit more efficient and less wasteful distribution."

Antibiotics of choice in food preservation, he said, are those of the tetracycline group. He minimized the possibility of any harmful effects from eating food treated with antibiotics, since his tests to date have not shown that any of the drug remains in the food.

Dr. Deatherage reported that carcasses of cattle, sheep and hogs, which were infused with an antibiotic immediately following slaughter, showed no signs of internal spoilage when refrigeration was delayed forty-eight hours. Ordinarily, such meat spoils at once if not chilled right after slaughtering.

Growth Increases to 20 Percent

At a session on growth response in animals, Dr. T. J. Cunha reported that the addition of antibiotics to swine feeds results in an average growth increase of 10 to 20 percent and an increase in feed efficiency of about 5 percent. He added that the increase in feed efficiency results in a saving of about twenty pounds of feed for every hundred pounds of weight a hog puts on.

Dr. Hjalmar Clausen of the Royal Veterinary & Agricultural College, Copenhagen, Denmark, called for international cooperation among experiment stations to standardize data on the use of antibiotics to boost swine production.

Environmental factors exert an important influence on the response of chicks to growth-boosting levels of antibiotics, it was stated by Dr. James McGinnis of Washington State College. He said that there is good circumstantial evidence that antibiotics affect growth and feed efficiency through their action on intestinal microorganisms.

Four Possibilities Seen

Speaking at a session on special biological problems, Dr. C. A. Baumann of the University of Wisconsin indicated that growth-promoting effects of antibiotics in farm animals may work in as many as four different ways. While there is no reason to rule out the possibility that all four factors may be operating at once, he said that tests show that the most important effect varies with the kind of animal involved. He described these four growth-promoting mechanisms as follows:—

- Suppression by the antibiotic of germs causing diseases, usually too mild to be recognized as diseases but nevertheless severe enough to depress the animal's growth rate.
- Encouragement by the antibiotic of organisms which make vitamins in the animal's intestinal tract.
- Suppression of intestinal germs which compete with the animal for the vitamins in the food it eats.
- Thinning of the intestinal walls of antibiotic-fed animals, permitting better absorption of vitamins and other nutrients in the body.

Effect on Breeding

N. R. Ellis, of the Department of Agriculture, told the conference that the use of antibiotics may have some favorable effect on breeding and reproduction.

"As far as sexual maturity is concerned, it would appear that the antibiotics, by encouraging more rapid growth rate in the young animals, do tend to encourage the attainment of sexual maturity at a slightly earlier age," Mr. Ellis said. He added that some experiments have shown that antibiotics favorably affect the breeding cycle of swine, the hatchability of poultry eggs, and the survival of new-born chicks and pigs.

Antibiotics could be used under commercial conditions to preserve the keeping quality of fish, Dr. H. L. A. Tarr reported. Mr. Tarr, acting director of the Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, said that best results were obtained when chlortetracycline was added to the ice used to chill fresh-caught fish. The scientist told the conference that keeping quality of fish was also enhanced when they were kept in tanks of refrigerated sea water containing the antibiotic.

Use in Fish Preservation

However, he added, "where a very large load of slimy fish is placed in a tank in which the ratio of fish to sea water is very high" there is a risk that bacterial spoilage may develop, even with the antibiotic. The risk could be eliminated if the water could be changed regularly, he said, but this is not practical under commercial conditions. Dr. Tarr reported that the various shellfish require considerably higher concentrations of chlortetracycline or oxytetracycline for preservation than other fish. He said that about ten times as much chlortetracycline was required to preserve cooked crab meat as was required for other types of fish.

Antibiotics can be used to produce new varieties and races of molds—technically known as mutants. Dr. J. J. Christensen, plant pathologist of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, told scientists from the United States and thirteen foreign countries that it has been known for some time that bacteria and fungi tend to mutate when grown on test-tube food containing antibiotics.

Desease Control Principal Factor

However, Dr. Christensen noted that most tests to date have been made to determine whether antibiotics induced resistance in bacteria that cause human and animal disease—and not to ascertain whether such drugs could serve as useful tools for the production of mutants. The artificial production of mutants is a major tool in the science of genetics, the study of how characteristics of living organisms are passed from one generation to another. Usually such mutants must be produced through the use of X-rays, or by other methods involving expensive apparatus. Dr. Christensen reported that he had succeeded in producing large numbers of new races or mutant strains in a series of experiments involving seven different fungi and ten antibiotics.

Possible Endocrine Effect

Dr. E. Freerksen, director of the Research Institute for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Borstel, Germany, suggested that antibiotics may have a regulatory effect upon the endocrine system. Dr. Freerksen said that this action may occur as one of the effects of antibiotic feed supplements on microorganisms in the animal's intestinal tract.

Dr. Freerksen cautioned, however, that though it is possible that the growth effect

HORMONES
DEHYDROCHOLIC ACID, N. F.
(Oral and Injectable Grades)
OX BILE USP
DRIED OX GALL POWDER
We invite your inquiries
GEDEON RICHTER
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS INC.
20 Exchange Place, New York 5, N. Y.

LAURYL SULFATES
for shampoo, detergents,
bath oils, etc.
manufacturer's
exclusive distributors:
FALLEK PRODUCTS CO.
INCORPORATED
165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

NOW OVER 5100
BIOS CHEMICALS

- THYMOLINDOPHENOL
- THYMOLQUINHYDRONE
- THYMOQUINONE
- THYMOXYACETIC ACID
- THYRONINE, dl
- THYROXIN, d
- THYROXIN, l (Ammonium Salt)
- TIN CITRATE (Stannous)
- TIN METHYL TRIIODIDE
- TITANIUM TETRAIODIDE
- TITANIUM TRISULFATE
- δ-TOCOPHEROL
- α-TOCOQUINONE
- o-TOLUALDEHYDE
- m-TOLUALDEHYDE
- p-TOLYLSEMICARBAZIDE
- TRIACETONEAMINE
- TRIALLYLAMINE
- 1,2,3-TRIAMINOPROPANE
- 4,5,6-TRIAMINOPYRIMIDINE
- TRIAZOLE

Ask for our new complete catalogue.

BIOS Laboratories, Inc.
17 West 60th St. New York 23, N. Y.
PLaza 7-8171

of antibiotics touches the endocrine system, it is "uncertain whether there exists a true causal relation." He noted that antibiotics are more likely to affect parts of the endocrine apparatus which are not responsible for growth effects. He told the conference that the problem of how antibiotics stimulate growth is "highly complex and not mastered by too simple conceptions."

Intestine Bacteria Reaction

Antibiotics appear to boost the growth rate of poultry primarily by their effect on intestinal bacteria, Dr. G. F. Combs, of the University of Maryland, reported. Dr. Combs stated that the exact way in which antibiotics stimulate animal growth is still unknown, but that the most plausexplanation is based on their effect on intestinal bacteria that adversely affect the health and feed efficiently of the animal.

"Since antibiotics which differ widely in their chemical and physical properties stimulate growth of chickens and poults, it is not likely that their effect can be a direct one on metabolism. The only known property which these substances have in common is their anti-bacterial potency," Dr. Combs observed.

However, Dr. T. D. Luckey, of the University of Missouri, a specialist in germ-free work, said on the same program that growth responses he obtained with sterile chicks and poults indicated some direct action of the antibiotic on the bird. He suggested the antibiotic may affect both the intestinal bacteria and the animal itself.

Feeding of antibiotics to farm animals as growth stimulants appears to encourage the appearance of intestinal microorganisms favorable to the animal, Dr. Maxwell Finland, of the Harvard Medical School reported. Dr. Finand pointed out that life-cycle feeding of antibiotics causes a change in the intestinal microorganisms of the animals. But, he added, this change appears to "have a favorable effect on the nutrition of the animals."

He concluded that "disease-producing strains (of microorganisms) have not been found to emerge among the types of animals that are raised primarily for market on antibiotic-supplemented feeds."

Appearing on the same panel, Dr. William A. Randall, of the Food and Drug Administration's division of antibiotics said that "the actual or potential introduction of antibiotics into the food supply poses the same problem as does the use of any other chemical . . ." As an example, he noted that studies in the FDA laboratories showed that when milk from cows treated for mastitis by intramammary infusion of antibiotics was mixed with antibiotic-free milk, failure to produce a satisfactory cheese product often resulted. This led to a ruling that milk from treated udders "should be discarded or used for purposes other than human consumption for at least seventy-two hours after the last treatment."

Dr. Randall said that in FDA tests using antibiotics against mastitis penicillin was detected in cows' milk for six days after treatment, chlortetracycline for five weeks, oxytetracycline for four days, and streptomycin for one day. The FDA scientist said there is very little information available on the presence of antibiotics in food stuffs, since these drugs are just coming into use as plant sprays against various diseases and are not used commercially for food preservation.

Pesticide Exports Rise

—*Continued from page 5*

fur formulations, with 20 percent or more sulfur, dropped 81 percent.

In areas of destination, North America continued to be the largest market valuewise for pesticides, rising 29 percent over the first half of 1954. Specifically, exports to Costa Rica tripled those of January-June, 1954, and shipments to Mexico almost doubled.

US exports of pesticides to South America remained about the same. However, shipments to Argentina were over three times as great, and those to Uruguay were thirteen times as much as in the first half of 1954. Exports to Cuba decreased 26 percent, but shipments to the Caribbean area were up 12 perecent compared with January-June, 1954, shipments.

Exports to Europe rose 41 percent in the face of increased production of pesticides in that area, with France receiving three times and Spain ten times the amount procured in January-June, 1954. As a market for US pesticides, Asia and Oceania was almost 40 percent above the 1954 level. Shipments to India were two and a half times those in January-June, 1954, to Iraq and Saudi Arabia three times as much, and to the Philippines twice the 1954 amount.

Exports to Africa were 80 percent higher, and to the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa more than twice the amount shipped in January-June, 1954. Conversely, shipments to Iran were only half as great, and those to Taiwan were less than a third of those in the first half of the preceding year.

Output of pesticides in January-June, except for lead arsenate and benzene hexachloride, was generally far ahead of the first half of 1954. Production increases in major commodities were as follows:—2, 4, 5-T, 31 percent; calcium arsenate, 28 percent; DDT, 18 percent; copper sulfate, 9 percent (manufacturers' stocks on June 30, however, were only 40 percent of those on hand a year earlier); 2, 4-D, 2 percent. Production of lead arsenate was down 33 percent and output of BHC (100 percent gamma basis) was 32 percent lower.

BERKSHIRE

BORON
CARBAMATES • MERCURIALS
ZIRCONIUM CHEMICALS
VANADIUM CHEMICALS
AGRICULTURAL MAGNESIA

AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE
POTASSIUM PERSULPHATE
POTASSIUM NITRATE, REFINED
SODIUM CHLORITE, 80%
EPSOM SALTS, USP and TECHNICAL

BERKSHIRE Chemicals inc
GRAYBAR BUILDING
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17
LExington 2-5959 • "BERKSKEM" New York
55 New Montgomery St. • San Francisco 5, Cal.
Represented in Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland and Chicago through the Innis, Speiden offices.

Sodium
Potassium
Ammonium
BROMIDES
Bromine
J. Q. DICKINSON & CO. :-: MALDEN, W. VA.
FOUNDED 1835

THIOSEMICARBAZIDE
B. L. Lemke & Co. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemist* Lodi, N. J.

FOUNDED T & B 1856
99 Years Serving the Trade in
GUMS
Arabic Karaya Tragacanth
Textile Print Gum (Tab-A-Tex)
Locust Bean Guar
Phone Algonquin 5-1588
THURSTON & BRAIDICH
286 Spring St., New York 13, N.Y. • Agents in Principal Cities in U.S.A.
Warehouses: P. N. SODEN & CO. LTD.—2143 St. Patrick Street, Montreal, Canada
A. C. DRURY & CO. INC.—219 East North Water Street, Chicago, Illinois
MELVIN VINCENT ASSOC.—1807 East Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California
M. O. GROVE & CO.—310 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California

Unique Suspending Ability
at a wide range of viscosity
KELCO ALGIN
In a wide variety of applications Kelco Algins are proving their remarkable suspending ability. Suspension is effected at any chosen viscosity.

	Product	% of Total	Effect
	Latex base paint	0.1 -0.2%	Suspension, maintain wet edge, thickener
	Brazing Compounds	0.5 -1.0%	Suspension metal oxides
	Battery separator mats	0.05-0.5%	Used in combination with latex and clays, resin, as suspending agent, extender, binder, improves spreading qualities
	Automobile and Leather polishes	0.1 -0.5%	Provide uniformity by emulsification and suspension
	Enamels	0.02- .08%	Suspending, bodying agent, uniform flow and coverage, bisque strength
	Refractory cement	0.05-0.25%	Suspending, plasticizing
	Fire Clay Mortar	0.05-0.25%	Suspending, plasticizing

ALGIN AT WORK
THE KELCO COMPANY, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill. 530 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles 14, Calif.
Cable Address: Kelcoalgin — New York.
Please send free copy of informative "Algin At Work" brochure, and any additional information available regarding the use of algin in
Name
Position
Company
Street
City State

Imports at United States Ports

New York

ACETOACETANILIDE—313 kgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
AGAR—10 bls, Consumers Import Co, Kobe
15 bls, J W Windsor Co, Nagoya
ALUM—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
AMBER OIL—3 dms, R F Goldsmith, Puerto Cortes
AMINOACETIC ACID—44 dms, D C Andrews, Rotterdam
88 dms, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, Olfactors Inc, Port Au Prince
3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
7 dms, George Uhe Co, Miragoane
2 dms, Antoine Chiris, Miragoane
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Miragoane
1 dm, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—40 cns, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
20 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
11 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
61 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
28 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
61 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
40 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
39 dms, Havre
17 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—14 dms, National Lead Co, Hull
OXIDE—600 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
REGULUS—350 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
37 cs, Rotterdam
474 cs, Sibenik
ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lagos
250 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
600 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—1,224 bgs, Lisbon
ARNICA FLOWERS—291 bgs, Vera Cruz
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
2,400 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
ASCORBIC ACID—14 dms, Tuteur Bio Chemicals, Yokohama
8 dms, Foster T. Smith, Yokohama
6 dms, Tuteur Bio Chemicals, Kobe
5 cs, R J Saunders & Co, Yokohama
6 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
BARBASCO ROOT—670 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
37 bls, Gillespie & Co, Callao
BEESWAX—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
186 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, San Antonio
61 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
108 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
246 blks, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
100 blks, J H Schroder, Lisbon
3 bls, Antonio Kattan & Co, Puerto Cortes
15 bgs, R B Willson, Puerto Barrios
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
12 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Puerto Plata
400 bgs, Port Sudan
60 bgs, Santiago
48 pkgs, Fort Sudan
33 bgs, Port Au Prince
9 bgs, Havana
BLEACHING POWDER—306 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOLDO LEAVES—37 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Valparaiso
BONE—204 bgs, Buenos Aires
CADMIUM—40 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
CALCIUM NITRATE—700 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Oslo
CAMPHOR—55 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—61 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—1,752 bgs, River Plate Corp, Tutoia
183 bgs, Smith & Nicols, Tutoia
208 bgs, M Schmidt Inc, Salvador
CASEIN—1,507 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
560 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Auckland
1,224 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
2,000 bgs, Hodges International Inc, Buenos Aires
1,618 bgs, F A Close & Co, Auckland
CASSIA—1,638 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—6,775 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
6,470 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador
1,300 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
383 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
405 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cap Haitien
540 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
OIL—407 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Hull
200 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
CETYL ALCOHOL—112 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—260 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Chilung
25 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
13 dms, C T Wilson Co, Progreso
45 dms, Keelung
25 dms, Cebu
COALTAR CREOSOTE—80 dms, J M Rodgers & Co, Hull
DYES—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
84 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
202 bgs, Rhodia Inc, Rotterdam
4 dms, H P Rossinger, Rotterdam
16 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
13 dms, Rotterdam
COCA LEAVES—100 bls, Merck & Co, Rotterdam
COCOA RESIDUE—417 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bahia
COCONUT OIL—1,199 dms, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
350 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
255 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Manila
415 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
677 tons, Manila
HYDROGENATED—24 tons, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
FATTY ACIDS—25 dms, Carter Products, Liverpool
COD LIVERS—700 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Johns
OIL—100 dms, Reilly Whitman Walton Co, Bergen
100 dms, Atlas Refinery, Bergen
200 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
100 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
LIVER OIL—605 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Alesund
590 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Alesund
250 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
141 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
245 dms, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—127 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
20 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Antwerp
35 bgs, Cillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
42 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
66 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Manila
198 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
24 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
MAGNET POWDER—22 dms, H J Mayer, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—448 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—258 bls, Cowa Trading Co, Cabedelo
387 bls, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—300 bbls, Bank of N Y, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—111 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—233 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Venice
304 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
35 cs, Takoradi
150 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
25 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
30 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bangkok
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, United Paste & Glue Corp, Rotterdam
750 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,350 bgs, Rotterdam
DIMETHYL ACETAL—1 can Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
DYES, DIRECT BLACK—25 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Genoa
ETHYL OLEATE—2 cans, Aceto Chemical Co, London
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
FERRIC SULFATE—110 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—15 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
7 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,104 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
4,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Talcahuano
2,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, San Antonio
564 bgs, Ilo
FUEL OIL—104,039 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
65,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
212,691 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
100,883 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
106,597 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
38,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
33,112 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
137,096 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
GALL—2 cks, Wilson & Co, Timaru
1 ck, Wilson & Co, Lyttelton
2 dms, F J Benkart & Co, Bluff
2 cks, F J Benkart & Co, Lyttelton
2 dms, F J Benkart & Co, Lyttelton
5 cks, F J Benkart & Co, Wellington
11 cks, Wilson & Co, Auckland
3 dms, F J Benkart & Co, Vera Cruz
MUTTON—3 dms, F J Benkart & Co, Wellington
OX—5 cs, F J Benkart & Co, Dunedin
2 dms, F J Benkart & Co, Wellington
1 ck, F J Benkart & Co, Auckland
GELATIN—316 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
56 dms, D H Burdett, London
100 bgs, B Young & Co, London
140 bgs, Colloids Inc, Hull
GLUE—102 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
BONE—306 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
GLYCERINE—80 dms, Bunge Corp, Kobe
500 dms, Mitsubishi Internat Corp, Kobe
80 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
60 dms, Ataka N Y Inc, Yokohama
120 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Yokohama
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
100 bgs, C Pettinos, Havre
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
1,667 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Kristiansund
GYPSUM—26,531 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
2,400 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
11,206 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
504 bags, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
HERRINGMEAL—900 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
HO OIL—4 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE — 30 cs, Dyson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—11 bgs, Biddle & Sawyer, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—21 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Hull
48 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—582 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
1,254 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, London
224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
JASMIN ABSOLUTE—1 cs, Antoine Chiris, Le
KAOLIN—1,288 kgs, E Fougers & Co, London
KAURI GUM—81 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
KOLA NUTS—70 bgs, N Jackson, Lagos
LAUREL LEAVES—74 bls, Izmir
LEMONGRASS OIL—3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Port Au Prince
LIME OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Port Au Prince
8 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Port Au Prince
LIVERMEAL—560 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Timaru
452 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Auckland
219 bgs, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
707 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
235 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lisbon
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Barcelona
10 dms, Rotterdam
KERNELS—1,277 bgs, Hanover Bank, Casablanca
MACE—41 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
28 cs, Rotterdam
15 bgs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—720 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
SULFATE—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,420 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
1,569 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Esmarldas
1,275 bgs, Bank of N Y, Cristobal
EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MERCURY—1,300 flks, Cadiz
200 flks, Rijeka
METHYL ALCOHOL—3 dms, Galban & Co, Puerto Cortes
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MOLLE SEED—25 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Guayaquil
MUSK SEED—39 bgs, C E Ruano, Puerto Barrios
XYLENE—40 kgs, Compagnie Parento Inc, London
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, R T French Co, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS POWDER—600 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Hull
NAPHTHALENE—1,625 bgs, Koppers Co, Liverpool
400 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,050 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NICKEL SULFATE—100 bgs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
33 bbls, Chas Page & Co, Gothenburg
NUTMEG—100 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
50 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Grenada
493 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
200 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Grenada
NUTMEG—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Grenada
64 bgs, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—1 dm, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—305 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
400 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
275 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville
192 dms, J H Schroder, Seville
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
75 dms, National City Bank, Seville
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
PEEL—91 bgs, Cap Haitien
OREGANO—80 bgs, Hanover Bank, Vera Cruz
15 bgs, A Millner Co, Piraeus
7 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
PAPAIN—69 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
15 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—422 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cadiz
1,602 bgs, A A Sayia & Co, Alicante
328 bgs, Edma Corp, Alicante
2,870 bgs, Alicante
PARIS WHITE—380 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
PEATMOSS—800 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,000 bls, N J Supply Co, Bremen
500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Gellco Inc, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
2,675 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
1,950 bls, American Impex Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
27 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Abidjan
67 bgs, Wm E Martin, Abidjan
30 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
67 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
114 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Vera Cruz
244 bgs, Cochin
30 bgs, Kuching
RED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
207 bgs, Mombasa
WHITE—99 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkalpinang
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
126,548 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
200,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
160,338 bbls, Hess Inc, Las Piedras
62,091 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
41,959 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
135,129 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
POLLACKLIVER OIL—70 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, Bank of Tokyo, Yokohama
25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYISOBUTYLENE — 75 ctns, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—94 bgs, R J Spitz, London
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—30 cs, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—160 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SILICATE—714 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—440 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT — 20 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
PYRITES—206 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
PYROPHYLLITE—80 bgs, American Encaustic Tiling Co, St Johns
20 bgs, Carolina Pyrophyllite Co, St Johns
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—615 bgs, International Products Corp, Callao
50 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
250 bgs, R J Vogel Co, Buenos Aires
1,575 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
933 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
1,117 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINOIDINE—24 dms, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—32 bgs, Seasia American Industrial Corp, Lagos
RHATANY ROOT—22 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Valparaiso
RICE STARCH—280 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
160 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Antwerp
ROSEMARY LEAVES—200 bls, Lisbon
ROSEWOOD OIL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
11 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Belem-Para
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
10 dms, Orlex Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
SAPONIN—9 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
10 cs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
SHARKLIVER OIL—25 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
SODIUM ALUMINATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Durban
CHLORITE—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—150 dms, C Hardy, Havre
STANNIC SULFIDE—2 dms, City Chemical Corp, London
STARCH—277 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
TALC—7,790 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—529 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Wellington
219 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Napier
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,638 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Imbituba
4,800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Imbituba
417 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
3,900 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
2,300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
2,000 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
1,200 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Santos
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE — 10 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Yokohama
3 crts, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
30 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
THYME LEAVES—72 bls Seek & Kade, Marseille
203 bls, Alicante
TONKA BEANS—400 cks, Kennedy Butcher & Co, La Guaria
TRAGACANTH GUM—32 bgs, Meer Corp, Beirut
45 cs, Meer Corp, Beirut
31 cs, S S Bahari, Beirut
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—252 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
350 dms, Venice
TRICHLOROETHYLPHOSPHATE—34 dms, Celanese Corp of America, London
TUNG OIL—132 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—45 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cristobal
28 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Cristobal
50 cs, Cristobal
25 cs, First National Boston, Cristobal
2 cs, J H Schroder, London
64 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Marseille
POWDER—20 dms, Zink & Triegle, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—1 dms, Inda Corp, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN B_1—20 cs, Byco Ltd, Kobe
5 cs, Nepera International Corp, Yokohama
3 ctns, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
WATTLE BARK—549 bls, Tanimex Corp, Durban
EXTRACT—1,646 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHALE OIL—3 dms, Distillation Products Industries, Bergen
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
440 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
400 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
20 dms, American Solvent Co, Dunedin
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—22 bbls, Melberk Inc, Liverpool

Baltimore

COTTON LINTERS—704 bls, First National Boston, Antwerp
LEATHERMEAL—1,140 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,500 bgs, Zanzibar
EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Saxe Co[illegible]p, Singapore
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, River Plate Corp, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—999 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
800 bls, F H Shallus Co, Bremen

Boston

CALCIUM FORMATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Liverpool
GLUE—40 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—70 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
SODIUM ALUMINATE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BICARBONATE—995 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Los Angeles

CASEIN—743 bgs, Western Dairy Products Co, Wellington
COPAL GUM—48 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
COPRA, BULK—11,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
454.56 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
239.26 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
524.92 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
467.46 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
COPRA CAKE—3,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
LIVER TANKAGE—659 bgs, Tupman Thurlow & Co, Auckland
PEPPER, BLACK—410 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,532 tons, Texas Co, Las Piedras
SESAME OIL—15 cs, Modern Food Products Co, Yokohama
38 ctns, Modern Food Products Co, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tjiremon
VITAMIN B1—98 lbs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama

Norfolk

CRESYLIC ACID—28 dms, Wm M Stone & Co, Liverpool
LEATHER WASTE—2,063 bgs, Weaver Tankage Corp, Liverpool
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—400 bgs, River Plate Corp, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, J M Trading Corp, Bremen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—998 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—40 cks, Trotter Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—2,300 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Middlesbrough
80 bgs, Watson Geach, Middlebrough
1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Liverpool
BONE—1,231 tons, Baugh Sons, Rosario
442 bgs, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
CASEIN—639 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—974 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Rotterdam
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—70 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—78,911 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
GLYCERINE—102 dms, Yokohama
GYPSUM—5,294 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
5,402 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hansport
MOLASSES—1,380,670 gals, Antilla
554,497 gals, Preston
991,237 gals, Santa Cruz
NAPHTHALENE—563 bgs, Barrett Division, Middlesbrough
1,542 bgs, Middlesbrough
4,152 bgs, Tar Residuals Inc, Gdynia
350 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
2,737 bgs, Rotterdam
2,350 bgs, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—2,700 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,168 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Hamburg
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Hamburg
400 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,358 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
126,524 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bahias
256,518 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
1,078,886 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
186,135 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
116,433 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
POPPY SEED—75 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
UREA—10,200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

San Francisco

AGAR—11 cs, Getz Bros, Yokohama
BONEMEAL—201 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
COPAL GUM—140 bgs, H W Peabody, Manila
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Masbate
500 tons, Jose Panganiban
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Bremen
LAUREL LEAVES—160 bls, Hismoco American Co, Trieste
OLIVE OIL—300 dms, Barcelona
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, West Coast Spice Co, Marseille
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hong Kong
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—209,732 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
37,042 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
23,514 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Mina Saud
SALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, Antwerp
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Manila
ZINC SULFATE—28 bbls, McCormick Baxter Creosoting Co, Gothenburg

Atomic Energy in Industry Conference Topic

—Continued from page 7

Atomic Energy Commission and by Hans Thirring, director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics in Vienna, at the closing luncheon on October 28.

NICB also announced that six scientists from the U.S.S.R. will take part in the meeting. This will be the first time in this country that a delegation of Russian scientists will participate in an atomic energy conference. V. S. Emelyanov, corresponding member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, will head the delegation and other members will be V. V. Vladimirsky, V. S. Vavilov, V. P. Romadin, V. A. Malykh, and Y. N. Koshkin. Mr. Vladimirsky will report on the prospects of heavy water power reactors at a morning session on October 27. On the following morning, Dr. Vavilov will address a session devoted to an evaluation of the Geneva conference.

Other Foreign Representatives Named

Representatives from Argentina Canada, France, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia will also take part in conference sessions on international developments in atomic energy. Principal speakers from these countries include:—Pedro Iraolagoitia, secretary general, National Commission of Atomic Energy, Argentina; William Bennett, president, Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited; Roger Julia, director general, Societe Alsacienne de Construction Mecaniques, France; Tasaburo Yamada, Science Council of Japan and Electrotechnical Laboratory, Tokyo; Manuel Sandoval Valiarta, scientific research director, National University of Mexico; Gunnar Randers, director, Dutch-Norwegian Joint Establishment for Atomic Energy Research and special consultant to the U. N. Secretary General for Atomic Energy; Jose M. Otero Navascues, vice-president, Junta de Energia Nuclear, Spain; C. J. Bakker, director general, European Council for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland; and Vojko Pavicic, director, Institute of Nuclear Sciences, "Boris Kidrich," Yugoslavia.

James D. Harlow, a mechanical engineer with Philadelphia Electric Company, will talk on "The Current Outlook on Nuclear Power Costs." Lee Ohilanger, chief of the computing service and nuclear consultant of Northrop Aircraft, Inc., will present "Outlook for Nuclear Rail, Ship and Air Transportation." The problem of "How Can the Insurance Problem Be Solved" will be discussed by Harvey Brooks, professor of physics at Harvard University and a member of the advisory committee on reactor safeguards.

Atomic Energy Law To Be Discussed

"How the New Law Is Working" will be covered by Everett L. Hollis of General Electric Company and former general counsel of the AEC and by T. S. Kenyon, a partner of Kenyon and Kenyon. "International Developments" will be dismissed by Roger Julia, director general of the Societe Alsacienne de Constructions Mechaniques, France; by Tasaburo Yamada of the Science Council of Japan and Electrotechnical Laboratory, Tokyo; by Jose M. Otero Navascues, vice-president of the Junta de Energia Nuclear, Spain; and by V. V. Vladimirsky from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"The Investment Outlook in Atomic Energy" will be covered by Michael Michaelis, coordinator of atomic energy management consulting services for Arthur D. Littel, Inc., and by Chauncey Starr, vice-president in charge of nuclear engineering and manufacturing for North American Aviation, Inc. The field of "Radioisotopes as a Research and Production Tool" will be discussed by the following:—J. F. Kunc, jr., Esso Research and Engineering Company; Robert C. Plumb, aluminum research laboratories of Aluminum Company of America; Capt. Ruenen Reuben Pomerantz, USA, radiation sterilization officer with the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces; Arthur M. Smith, of the radioactive materials laboratory of Ford Motor Company; and Charles H. Voelker of M. W. Kellogg Company.

C. A. Mawson of the biology research and radiation hazards control division of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., will talk on "Disposal of Fission Wastes." Covering the field of "Industrial Applications of High Level Radiation and Gross Fission Products" will be S. A. Goldblith, executive officer of the Department of Food Technology of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and K. H. Sun, of the radiation and nucleonics laboratory of Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

FDA's Aspirin Ruling

—Continued from page 4

garded by the public as harmless. Actually, salicylates are capable of causing injury and even death when consumed in excessive quantities. Salicylate preparations have caused a number of deaths, through accidental misuse by both adults and children, which might have been avoided had the users been aware of their potential hazards."

100 Deaths a Year

About 100 deaths occur each year due to poisoning by salicylate preparations. A majority of these are children under five years of age. There are many more cases which do not terminate fatally. The recommended warning statements are:—"Warning—Keep out of the reach of children" or—"Warning—Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children."

In lieu of specific dose recommendations for children under three years of age, FDA recommends the statement:—"For children under three years of age, consult your physician." Under the law, manufacturers have the privilege of using either of the above statements or similar language of their own choosing.

The new ruling does not apply to (1) oil of wintergreen (methyl salicylate), which already bears a warning statement; (2) effervescent salicylate preparations—those that "fizz" when placed in water; (3) preparations of para-aminosalicylic acid and its salts, which are used only in the treatment of tuberculosis.

The text of the ruling was published in the *Federal Register* of October 15. Copies of the recommendations of the medical advisory panel are available on request to the Food and Drug Administration.

Waste Becomes Power

—Continued from page 5

tee, under whose supervision it was developed.

Mr. Hill said that Borregaard has been granted a license under Sterling's patents, to utilize the Zimmermann process commercially. The Norwegian firm has informed him that it has already ordered substantially all of the equipment needed for its Zimmermann process plant.

In addition to producing all the steam required to operate the process, the plant will produce 220,000 pounds of steam per hour, which Borregaard will use in its mills. Mr. Hill estimated present cost to Borregaard of an equivalent amount of steam—using imported oil as fuel—as being well over $1,000,000 per year."

Further Current Developments

Mr. Hill announced these further developments relating to industrial application of the Zimmermann process:—

- Sterling has granted Borregaard exclusive rights, for a term of years, to act as its agent in Europe for the licensing of the process under Sterling's patents.
- Sterling is now prepared to issue licenses to others, on a royalty basis. It is likewise prepared to design and supervise construction of the necessary plant facilities, and to guarantee performance of Zimmermann process plants built to its design and specifications.

Chemical Club of Phila. to Meet

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia will hold its final golf outing of the season and past president's night dinner at the North Hills Country Club, November 3. Playoffs for the Blaw-Knox Cup will be held during the day.

BACK IN FULL PRODUCTION

Effective immediately we are pleased to announce that we have fully equipped another building in our plant to replace the one that was recently burned, and we are again in position to handle efficiently as before all orders for custom pulverizing.

We greatly appreciate the patience and cooperation of our many friends during the period of inconvenience caused by our recent fire.

COLUMBIA PULVERIZING CORP.
Box 1, Elizabethport, N. J. Phone: ELizabeth 4-9292

HYDRAZINE
its hydrate solutions, salts, and organic derivatives
MATHIESON
For technical information and availability write:
MATHIESON CHEMICALS
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.
3120

FAIRMOUNT CHEMICAL CO., INC.
600 FERRY ST., NEWARK 5, N.J.
BENZOTRIAZOLE

PABA USP XIV
Sodium & Potassium PABA
PUROCAINE, INC. *Manufacturing Chemists* • Hockessin, Del.

P&B
BERYLLIUM • LANTHANUM • CERIUM
THORIUM and ZIRCONIUM SALTS • AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE
TITANIUM POTASSIUM OXALATE
ABSORPTION BASE • CHLOROPHYLL • LANOLINE, U.S.P. • SAPONINE
BIOLOGICAL STAINS • ph BUFFER SOLUTIONS
"FIXANAL" CONCENTRATED PREPARATIONS FOR NORMAL SOLUTIONS
MOLDOL (Preservative)
SINCE 1900 Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK

versatile
amine quartet

Just got word from the plant that Benzylamine, Dibenzylamine, Benzylmethylamine and Dibenzylmethylamine are now available in commercial quantities. Now's the time to let your research boys play with these building blocks for synthesis. You probably *know* how versatile they are. But we'll just repeat to you what our chemists tell us.

What they say is all good. The Benzylamines are high quality products—assay from 95 to 99%. Boiling points are in the 180-190°C. range with moderate volatility with steam. An alkaline reaction in water makes them good corrosion inhibitors, but our market forecasters have got them tagged for even more widespread use in organic chemical synthesis.

If your production men have been hankering to do a few pilot plant runs with the amines, now's the time to let them see what they can do. Write us for samples and information.

make Sumner your source
SUMNER CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.
Zeeland, Michigan
General Sales Offices: 6 E. 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.

Key Men at MM&R

LOUIS SANTI

Export Sales Manager, MM&R

"Louis" speaks your language . . . Spanish, French, Italian, Portugese, English. He "speaks your language," too, when it comes to the selection of flavors and fragrances to increase the saleability of products to suit regional preferences in world markets.

Louis Santi is a graduate of the College of the City of New York. For years he has been connected with overseas trade . . . in the service of the U. S. Government . . . the City of New York . . . and, since 1944, as a member of the MM&R export department. You will find him an invaluable source of information about essential oils and related items under the Label, Seal and Guarantee of MM&R.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.

The World's Most Famous Supplier of Essential Oils and Flavors.

16 DESBROSSES STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
221 NORTH LaSALLE STREET, CHICAGO 1, ILL.

Since 1895

PRODUCED AT OUR OWN FACTORY Est. 1885

Over 65 years young and still pioneering.

Oil Celery — Oil Nutmeg USP
Oil Clove USP — Oil Patchouli
Citral — Oil Sandalwood NF

GEORGE LUEDERS & CO., *Incorporated*

427-429 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Chicago • San Francisco • Montreal • Factory: Brooklyn
St. Louis • Philadelphia • Los Angeles • Toronto
Shreveport, La • Vancouver, B. C.

Florasynth AEROSOL BOUQUETS & MASKING ODORS for INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

LABORATORIES, INC.

900 VAN NEST AVE. NEW YORK 62, N.Y. Chicago 6, Los Angeles 21 and other principal cities in the U. S., Canada and Mexico

ESSENTIAL OILS • PERFUME OILS • FLAVORS • AROMATIC CHEMICALS and ODOR MASKS

Proven Replacements For: BERGAMOT OIL, CITRONELLA OIL, ANISE OIL, CASSIA OIL

DOMESTIC EXPORT — YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED

D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., INC., 700 South Columbus Ave., Mount Vernon, N.Y.
Founded 1896 Telephone: MOunt Vernon 4-7272

"FINEST OF ITS KIND . . ."

That's what pickle processors are saying about Fritzsche's OLEORESIN TURMERIC and its derivatives—the Solubilized Turmerics—after exhaustive and critical tests. Matchless uniformity and quality are thus turning more and more buyers to these outstanding products. As a result, we have upped production and can now offer spot delivery or six months contracts at truly attractive concessions in price.

MAY WE QUOTE YOU?

FRITZSCHE Established 1871 *Brothers, Inc.*

PORT AUTHORITY BUILDING, 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES and *STOCKS: Atlanta, Georgia, Boston, Massachusetts, *Chicago, Illinois, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, *Los Angeles, California, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, California, *St. Louis, Missouri, *Toronto, Canada and *Mexico, D. F. FACTORY: Clifton, N. J.

Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The market continued to show a slackening of activity and trading last week, it was reported. Some of the quietness was attributed to a continued lack of knowledge about the full extent of damage in the hurricane struck and flood damaged areas. Lime was one of the oils that continued steady in price but showing a slight uneasiness in the market. The price of Mexican lime oil continued at a $3 to $4.75 per pound range.

Bourbon quality geranium oil eased up somewhat with the rest of the market, declining 25 cents to a price range of $12.25 to $14.50 per pound. Algerian geranium stood at its old listing.

Peppermint oil also fell back some, declining 10 cents on the heels of a 15 cent drop the week previous. The present price range is $6 to $8 per pound. Department of Agriculture forecasts puts production for this year at 17 percent ahead of that of last year, which might offer some reason for the steady drop in price in the market place.

The usual flurry of trading in the spices and seeds market has also lessened, it was reported. Scant price changes took place in some fields, with prime impetus for change was laid to limited stocks owing to crop damage. This was particularly true of mace and nutmeg. With West Indian mace completely unavailable, the price of Siauw siftings jumped 10 cents to a range of $1.65 to $1.85. Further firmness was brought about by the presence of European buyers in the market. Usually customers for West Indian mace, they had turned to the only mace left available. Nutmeg, also made scarce because of storm damage, rose in both East and West Indian price listings. East Indian quality rose 2 cents per pound; West Indian went up 4 cents.

Essential Oils

Cedarwood—This oil continued on an even level last week, it was reported, with no variation in its price range of 65c. to $1 per pound. Originally derived from the reddish heart wood of the Virginia cedar (through steam distillation), oil of cedarwood is presently produced primarily from shavings and scrap recovered from the manufacture of cedar furniture. In recent years quantities of Texas cedarwood oil have appeared on the market. This oil, distilled from timber which cannot be used for furniture, has not been able to compete favorably in price with oil from the Virginian species. The odor of this Texas variety is not so soft and fine as that of the Virginia. The Texas oil shows a higher cedrol content, slightly higher laevorotation and specific gravity.

Chamomile—Heavy winter rains followed by a particularaly dry summer, according to sources, have considerably curbed the crop of this commodity in the British Isles. However, with the good sunshine, what crop was harvested has turned out to be of superior quality.

Chenopodium—While good quantities of wormseed oil were produced this year, the quality of the oil has not proved up to the level of last years' supply, some suppliers have noted. Under the circumstances, a portion of the carryover of oil from last year will be required for blending. The market appears firm with the price ranging from $3.75 to $5.

Citronella—Ceylon quality declined 5c. last week to a range of $1 to $1.70. Both Ceylon and Java quality had previously remained firm while Java-type had fallen twice within a one month period. Java-type and Java remained good this week with no quotation shifts. Java citronella was listed at $1.75 to $2 and Java-type at $2 per pound.

Geranium—The Bourbon quality geranium oil market eased up somewhat last week with a price drop of 25c. The decline brought the price range down to $12.25 to $14.50 per pound. Algerian quality remained relatively firm at its standing listing of $11.50 to $14.

Lavender Flower—Production figures for this year are approximated at about 60 tons, according to one importer. This figure is strong compared with last year's figure of about 45 tons, though, it was noted, even 60 tons is 10 to 20 tons short of expected demand. Sources expect this shortness in supply to bring about further price raises, though quotations remained unmoved last week.

Lime—Though no final word has been heard on the full effect of the recent floods on Mexican lime oil, the local market appeared much easier last week in regard to supply, it has been reported. Price of Mexican lime continues at a range of $3-$4.75 per pound.

Patchouli—This commodity appeared to be firming somewhat last week following the previous weeks 25c price decline. The present listing is a range of $7.75-$10.25 per pound.

Orange—The Florida orange oil market weakened slightly, it was reported, with a 5c. decline from its previous range. Present listing is 45c. to $1.25 per pound. The rest of the market appeared to remain relatively firm with all other qualities standing at their previous listings.

Peppermint—Further easing of this market was noted last week with a 10c. decline which follows on the heels of the 15c. drop of the week previous. The range now stands at $6-$8 per pound. Reports from some directions indicate that there will continue to be heavy demand for high test peppermint oil for blending purposes. The lower price of natural peppermint oil in some measure reflects the results of distillation from the new mint crop. Once distillation is completed and consumer needs answered, a firmer situation is expected to develop, it was noted.

Production this year is expected to be considerably above that of 1954, according to a report from the Department of Agriculture. The latest forecast puts production at 1,682,000 pounds of oil, which is 17 percent more than last years crop and is the result of an expansion of acreage in all producing areas except Michigan. Harvesting started a little later than last year because of delayed maturity resulting from the cool spring weather. While late spring frosts severely damaged the crop in Indiana, yield prospects in Oregon are good following less severe insect infestation and rust than last year.

Spearmint—Production of this oil is expected to be substantially below that of last year, the Bureau of Agriculture has noted. The forecast of production at 604,000 pounds of oil for this year is 36 percent below that of last years crop. This drop is the result of a sharp decline in acreage in Indiana and Michigan and the lower yields expected in all areas.

Miscellaneous

Cinnamon—Both Ceylon, No. 2 and "0000" quality cinnamon showed firmer markets last week, it was reported. Ceylon quality, afloat, advanced 2c. to a 68c. per pound listing; "0000" quality rose 1c. to 86c. per pound.

Caraway Seed—Dutch caraway seed firmed very slightly last week, rising ½c. to an 18½c. listing. The market has stood fairly level for several weeks.

Ginger—(Jamaica export figures to the U. S., listed last week in pounds, should have been given in tons.) Less than 10 tons of Jamaica root is being held by dealers in New York with stocks in the island very small, it has been reported. New crop root from Jamaica will be available early next year and will help to alleviate the supply picture. Unfortunately, restrictions of the government in Jamaica, plus the switching of crops from ginger to sugar and other products appear to be reducing the overall acreage planted. Normally it would be expected that the current high prices being offered for Jamaica root would induce increased acreage, but such does not appear to be the case at present.

It is believed in some circles that the sudden increase in prices has curtailed Middle East buying and that further demands may materialize when the Middle East continues to cover the balance of its requirements. This appears to have kept prices steady since there is no inclination on the part of spot holders to discount

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 2c. per lb.
"0000", afloat, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, siftings, 10c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, Oriental, 3½c. per lb.
Yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 4c. per lb.
West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Turkish, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Orange, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint, 10c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 - 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 22, 1954
134.60	134.66	134.56	138.54

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

origin prices which have recently declined owing to the number of shippers which have become sellers on a buyerless market; buyers seem to be waiting to see which way things will go after the present lull. The next two months should see some clarity when the new crop estimates are known. In the meantime, nothing can be shipped to Aden from India until January owing to the monsoons. The market depends on the African which has always been an unknown quantity. The Indian crop was a large one but prices have been so high that the usual quantities to Jeddah and Aden have not left Indian ports, but remained for Indian consumption, it was reported. This year Malabar coast shipped about 15,000 bags to Jeddah and 10,000 bags to Aden compared against normal shipments of Cochin.

Mace—Siauw siftings firmed up further last week, jumping 10c. to a price range of $1.65 to $1.85 per pound. West Indian mace, badly hurt by the hurricanes, remains unavailable, sources claimed. The absence of West Indian mace is the major cause of the firming Siauw market. A secondary reason is that European buyers, essentially customers of the West Indian market, are now crowding into the Siauw market.

Mustard Seed—Montana quality mustard seed rose slightly last week, bringing some firmness to the market, it was reported. Yellow quality also advanced. Danish, Dutch and English qualities remained steady but unchanged in price. Montana advanced ¾c. to a range of 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Yellow quality advanced ½c. per pound. Its present listing is 11½c.

Nutmeg—The limited supply of this commodity, greatly curtailed by the hurricane, led to a very firm market last week, it was reported. West Indian, where the inroads into crop have been the greatest, climbed 3c. to a 43c. to 44c. per pound range. East Indian, more in demand now that the supply of West Indian has gotten so scarce, rose 4c. to a 44c. to 46c. price span.

Paprika—Though there have been no price changes for Spanish quality, the newcrop has arrived in the market and been released. This is expected to loosen the market up somewhat. Listing for Spanish quality continues at a 33c. to 40c. range. Roumanian quality remains at 27c. so scarce, rose 4c. to a 44c. price listing.

Pepper—The market held its own pretty well throughout the week. Spot demand was large enough to maintain prices but not wide enough to cause the level to creep upward. Sarawak was available in volume at reasonable prices and in part checked the rise in other grades. Shipment prices, particularly from India, were competitive. Offers for prompt shipment as well as newcrop were made at relatively attractive levels. The demand here for futures was somewhat slow as buyers seemed to prefer to wait for a more definite indication of the nearby trend before making future plans.

The bullish feeling in New York is centered on the next sixty days. It is primarily based on the assumption that October and November arrivals will run well below those of last year. This, it is reasoned, would indicate that the total imports of 1955 will be less than those of 1954 and consequently preclude any chance of lower levels. The fact that a good part of present stocks are Sarawak also is thought to support the belief that Malabar and Lampong prices should be steady to strong. The idea has merit, particularly as the season has proved superior to most. Its only weak point is the assumption that our total requirements are close to last years' imports.

The only price change was that of a Turkish quality advance of 1c. to a 25c. per pound listing.

Pimento — Mexican quality pimento slumped slightly last week, suggesting a possible relaxing of the uneasiness that has stood in the market since the floods in Mexico earlier in the fall. Though the decline was only 1c., to a 68c. to 69c. range, it was the first such movement since word of the floods reached the spot market. Information remained scant as to just how extensive the damage to the crop was, however, and no definite shaping of the market should take place until the situation is defined.

Poppy Seed—Argentine poppy seed became completely unavailable last week, with the rest of the market firming up relatively well, it was reported. Polish poppy seed, afloat, climbed 1½c. and was selling for 23c. Dutch moved up 1c. to a 24c. listing. Argentine quality had previously listed for 19c. per pound.

Sesame Seed—This commodity in nearly every quality appears very scarce, it was reported. Salvadorian natural, which had been completely absent from the market for several weeks, was found in very limited quantities for 17½c. a pound. Nicaragua natural is still unavailable. There is no hope for relief from the limited stocks until the arrival of the new crop in January. All other qualities remained unchanged in price.

Indian Oil Studies Ordered

One US and two West German firms have accepted India's offer to prepare project reports on a synthetic oil plant to be established in that country. They are M. W. Kellogg Company of the United States and Heinrich Koppers and Lurgi, both of West Germany. The Indian government plan is to build a 300,000-ton synthetic oil facility mainly for production of aviation gasoline and diesel oil, both of which are now imported. The reports are expected by the end of this month.

POLAK & SCHWARZ
INCORPORATED
667 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK 14, N. Y.
WEST COAST DIVISION, 3573 HAYDEN AVENUE
CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA
CHICAGO, 173 WEST MADISON STREET
• PERFUME SPECIALTIES
• FLAVORS
• AROMATIC CHEMICALS
• ESSENTIAL OILS
• COLORS
AFFILIATED COMPANIES:
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
VIENNA, AUSTRIA
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL
TORONTO, CANADA
SANTIAGO, CHILE
ENFIELD, ENGLAND
BOIS-COLOMBES, FRANCE
EMMERICH, GERMANY
ZAANDAM, HOLLAND
JACARTA, INDONESIA
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL
MILAN, ITALY
OSLO, NORWAY
ROODEPOORT, SOUTH AFRICA
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
REINACH, SWITZERLAND

MENTHOL U.S.P. XIV PROPAC BRAND®
Large (Oriental Type Crystals) Regular Crystals
OCOTEA CYMBARUM CLOVE LEAF & BUD OIL
Spot - Future
Exclusive Representatives: VINCENZO MANGANARO & FIGLIO, Messina
LEMON OIL BERGAMOT OIL MANDARIN OIL
BITTER & SWEET ORANGE OILS
The River Plate Corporation
WAX AND CHEMICAL DIVISION
573-589 FERRY ST. NEWARK 5, N. J.
Telephone: MArket 4-0410
Cable Address: RIVABID, Newark, N. J.

always a dependable source of supply!
FELTON Quality
• Essential Oils • Aromatic Chemicals
• Perfume Bases • Flavors & Flavor Materials
write for samples
FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn 37, N. Y.
Atlanta, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Montreal, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Toronto, Versailles, France

Flavoring Essential Oils For:
PHARMACEUTICALS
Birch Peppermint Spearmint
Wintergreen Citrus Oils Raspberry
Strawberry Cherry
Spice Oils and Oleoresins
Prices Right • Delivery Fast
Send Letterhead for Samples and Dreyer Catalogue
DREYER
601 WEST 26th STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL OILS
ORBIS PRODUCTS CORPORATION
601 W. 26th STREET, NEW YORK

Natural Flower Products
Terpeneless Oils • Essential Oils
Perfume Compounds
Aromatic Chemicals
Flavoring Materials
Ungerer & Co.
CHICAGO BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS
LOS ANGELES ATLANTA
161 SIXTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 13, N.Y. Plant and Laboratories, TOTOWA, N. J.

THE FINEST IN AROMATIC CHEMICALS AND PERFUME MATERIALS, DESIGNED FOR USE IN PERFUME, COSMETICS, SOAPS AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.
Van Ameringen-Haebler, inc.
521 West 57th Street New York 19, New York

HEYDEN

GUAIACOL, Liquid Technical

An effective anti-skinning and anti-gumming agent for use in paints, varnishes, printing inks, and hydrocarbon solvents.

LIGNOCOL®

Prevents skinning in paints and varnishes during storage, and wrinkling of cast film. Particularly applicable in industrial and dipping tank finishes.

M.D.A.® (Methylene Disalicylic Acid, Tech.)

A dihydroxydicarboxylic acid for alkyd resins and modified phenolic compositions. Used also for lakes for inks, and ultra-violet screening agents.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Ave. • New York 17, N.Y.
Chicago • Cincinnati • Detroit • Philadelphia • Providence • San Francisco

Quality Tested

orange ***shellacs***

free flakes / ground / pulverized 40 mesh

Available in 164-pound bags
Guaranteed to meet specifications
of U.S. Government and U.S.S.A.I.

The Mantrose Corporation
Importers • Bleachers • Manufacturers
136-146 FORTY-FIRST ST. • BROOKLYN 32, N. Y.

Agents and warehouse stocks in principal cities

Allied Basic Chemical Co., Montreal 24, Canada
C. M. Durbin Company, Cincinnati, Ohio
Harry Holland & Son, Inc., Chicago 6, Ill.
Allied Basic Chemical Co., Toronto 12, Canada
Grant Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
R. L. Kelley, Danbury, Conn.
J. A. Castro, Havana, Cuba
J. H. Hinz Company, Cleveland 13, Ohio
J. G. Roger Chemical Co., Inc., Baltimore 23, Md.
H. C. Ross, Burbank, Cal.
E. M. Walls Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Protective Coatings Materials

Zinc metal advanced one-half cent per pound last week, injecting a note of increased strength in all zinc pigments. Producers of pigments took no immediate action in regard to raising their prices, but studied the situation and reported that the added cost of the metal might force quotations for related pigments to move upward.

Demand for a broad line of prime pigments was good under the influence of record paint sales. Buying in carbon blacks was active for all grades, and especially so for paint and ink grades. Price advances of 1½ cents per pound, effective November 1, for chrome yellows and oranges, molybdate oranges and zinc yellow became general. A major manufacturer, which had previously announced a 1-cent raise, reported an additional increase of one-half cent.

In spite of vacation shutdowns, current figures on resin production indicate the largest third-quarter volume in peacetime history. Among the materials showing the largest percentage increases were alkyds, coumarone-indenes, styrenes, polyethylene and polyesters. Heavy demand has continued into the present quarter.

Some marginal suppliers were shading their quotations on dioctyl phthalate, but all major producers held the line on current prices. The industry has been able to meet demands for DOP, although phthalic anhydride is still not plentiful. East India grades of dammar gums appeared firmer, because emphasis on natural rubber has cut into the labor supply available for collection at the source. Lemon No. 1 and No. 2 shellac were higher by a cent, while superfine and TN, as well as bleached grades, were unchanged.

The outlook for casein remained firm even though the biggest producing season in the Argentine is approaching. Heavy buying in Europe was one reason for this bullish view. Aluminum, barium, calcium and zinc stearates were firm at recently increased prices.

Price Trends

Advanced

Shellac, Lemon No. 1, 1c. per lb. No. 2, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 22, 1954
97.48	*97.48	97.23	97.06

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

*Revised.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Net shipments of atomized and grained aluminum powder during August amounted to 1,043,000 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. This compares with net shipments of 762,000 pounds for the previous month. Net shipments of flaked powder for August came to 387,000 pounds, up from the 311,000 pounds reported for the previous month. Aluminum paste shipments of 1,609,000 pounds were reported, and were above the 1,096,000 pounds reported for July.

Carbon Blacks—Demand has been good for all grades, but particularly for paint and ink grades. Some tightness was observed in lower-priced grades, chiefly because narrower profit margins have influenced producers to maintain smaller inventories in these grades. Prices remained unchanged throughout the week. However, in commenting on the price situation, one observer stated that with stocks of channel grades reduced, now might be the time to bring these prices into line with those for furnace blacks.

Chrome Pigments—Price advances of 1½ cents per pound, effective November 1, for chrome yellows and oranges, molybdate oranges and zinc yellow, became general last week as a major manufacturer, which had previously announced a 1 cent raise, reported an additional increase of ½ cent. One producer, however, has thus far held its price advance to 1 cent, because of its contract commitments. Recent price increases in basic materials, particularly in lead metal, were the factors behind the announced changes.

Copper Oxides—Prices for red and black copper oxides were steady and firm throughout the week. With no further changes materializing in the metal, producers of the pigments could not see any immediate change in store for their quotations. Demand continued fairly good but was not exceptionally heavy, it was stated.

Earth Colors—The changeover to new models in the automotive industry caused a perceptible slump in sales but was expected to be of short duration. Within the next thirty days most automobile manufacturers will be hitting their top stride in car output. Other users have continued buying at a steady rate. Supplies and deliveries were good with only a few isolated instances of delays in shipment encountered.

Lead Pigments—Producers appeared well satisfied with this market, observing that sales were continuing at an active rate and that material was in sufficient supply to meet their customers' needs. Paint sales continued to set new records, and lead oxides as well as other lead pigments shared in this activity. Record breaking paint sales were attributed by one observer in part to the do-it-yourself trend. Following the recent revisions in lead pigments, prices were reported firm and steady, with no further changes expected in the immediate future.

Selenium Pigments—The tight supply situation continues unabated, as the government has not let up in its heavy purchases of the metal. One producer noted that it was forty-five to sixty days behind in making deliveries to its customers. Pigment manufacturers also reported that the high cost of selenium continued to be a difficulty in its market, and they foresaw no immediate improvement in either supplies or prices.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—The paint industry and cement makers were reported buying actively. Continued good sales were foreseen during the remainder of this quarter, as there is little if any seasonal variation encountered in this market.

Titanium Dioxide—Manufacturers pushed their output to the limit to meet the heavy demand from users, but still were barely able to keep up with the market's needs. One producer reported that its expanded facilities would be completed by the end of the year. This expansion, as well as others currently in the works, were expected to help reduce the tightness in titanium dioxide. Prices were steady with no indications pointing to immediate changes.

Zinc Pigments—The price advance of ½-cent per pound in zinc metal last week injected a firmer note into the zinc pigments market. With added costs for the metal to be contended with, pigment producers could be expected to revise their quotations also. However, by press time, no definite action had been taken, and producers were debating whether it would be possible to absorb this increase in the metal. Consumption has continued at quite a good clip for zinc oxides as well as for related zinc pigments.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Increases in alkyd resin production figured largely in the good showing made by all synthetic resins during the third quarter. Figures which are beginning to appear on resin production in various fields indicate that in spite of vacation shutdowns the industry will see the largest peace-time third-quarter consumption in its history. Soybean oil was reported continuing on a steady basis pricewise, with changes only fractional.

Ester Gums—Heightened demand in this market has led some observers to doubt whether supplies would remain adequate for domestic and foreign needs. However, new sources of rosins are reportedly being developed from tall oil.

Phenolic Resins—A spurt in sales amounting to as much as 50 percent above last year's has been reported by one major producer. It was noted that the moulding grades in particular were coming in for added attention. In many instances these grades have been found to be replacing metals.

Polystyrenes—It was reported that polystyrene resins were moving in a larger volume than at this time last year. This is probably one reason why the over-capacity which was feared in these materials has not yet developed.

Lacquer Materials

Di-Iso-Octyl Phthalate—Prices for DIOP were steady, with the tankcar quotation at 30½ cents per pound. Although demand

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

has been very good, manufacturers reported that they were able to keep up with their customers' needs and that few if any delays in shipments were encountered.

Dioctyl Phthalate — Major producers have been holding the line on DOP prices although a few marginal suppliers were reported to be shading their quotations slightly beneath the prevailing listings. While phthalic anhydride is still not plentiful, the industry has been able to meet the demand for DOP. However, some suppliers have asserted that their inventories are less than they would wish. Some producers noted that maleic anhydride has come in for added attention as a substitute raw material. However, growth in this direction is not a rapid process, it was observed, with the price differential constituting one important reason.

Sebacates—Sales so far this quarter have been good and have shown an upturn over the totals reported during the summer months. Right now, with sebacic acid and other raw materials steady, producers reported that no price changes appeared in the offing. Production remained ample to meet current demands without undue pressure.

Natural Resins

Copal Gums—Spot demand was reported quite good, as users covered their day-to-day requirements. However, many buyers were felt to be becoming inventory conscious as the end of the year approached, and so made an effort to keep stocks from becoming overly large. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Dammar Gums—East India grades appeared quite firm to dealers in this country, largely because emphasis on natural rubber has cut into the labor supply available for collection of gums at the source. Nevertheless, supplies in this country were still considered adequate for routine market needs. Maintenance of low inventories on the consumer level has tended to keep most grades of dammar gums out of the tight category.

Shellac—Expectations of new production from Siam have tended to stabilize this market, as is usual with increased competition. Lemon No. 1 was quoted from 54 to 55 cents per pound, a cent higher than the previous range. Lemon No. 2 was offered at 52 to 53 cents, slightly above the 51 to 53 cent range in effect earlier. Superfine was steady at 50 to 51 cents and TN unchanged at 49 to 50 cents. Bleached grades were unchanged. It was reported that sales to consumers were good but not spectacular.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—A high level of asbestos fiber consumption is continuing over a broad field of asbestos fiber using industries, it was reported last week by an informed source. The general average, it was said, was running well above demand in 1954 and appearances were that it would continue. Production was such that practically all grades were in good supply, it was reported.

Gypsum—Material used as a paint filler was reported moving in good volume, led by the current activity in the paint industry. Prices appeared quite stable, having made no moves in recent months and showing no indication of shifting in the weeks immediately ahead. Consumers' needs were filled promptly from an adequate production.

Pumice—Prices for domestic material held within ranges quoted earlier in a steady market. The paint industry has kept up a good pace over the past weeks, and fillers and inert materials have shared in this sales activity. Supplies were rated as adequate at present to meet shipping demands.

Miscellaneous Materials

Aluminum Stearates—Mono-, di-, and tri-basic aluminum stearates were reported firm at the recently advanced price of 37 cents per pound in carlot quantities. The old price had been 33 cents per pound. The newly-effected l.c.l. range extends from the 38 cents to 42 cents per pound.

Asphalt—Shipments of asphalt roofing products during August amounted to 7,148,683 sales squares, according to the Department of Commerce. This compares with a revised total of shipments of 5,225,150 sales squares during July. Shipments of asphalt sidings during August came to 124,182 sales squares, which was up from the revised figure of 91,337 sales squares during the month before.

Barium Stearate—The recently established price of 39 cents per pound in carlots represents a 2 cent increase. An l.c.l. range of 40 to 44 cents per pound was put into effect.

Calcium Stearate—Producers affirmed that this material was steady at its recently advanced carlot price of 37 cents per pound. The revised l.c.l. range extends from 38 to 42 cents per pound.

Casein—With the season of biggest production approaching in the Argentine, trade sources in this country expressed the view that prices would nevertheless maintain their current firm trend. Reason for this bullish view was the continued heavy buying by European users. Reports indicate that very little casein is available from countries other than Argentina. It was observed that this was the first year in dealers' memories that France has been unable to offer substantial amounts of casein for export.

Glue — Manufacturers' price listings were unchanged, continuing the trend of the recent past. Since prices were revised last March, producers have found no necessity to change their quotations. The inventory situation appeared to be more encouraging at the present, as makers continued to reduce stocks from the unwieldly levels that had troubled them formerly.

Zinc Stearate—This material was reported holding firm at 39c. per pound, up 2c. from the previous price. Carlot quantities ranged from 40c. to 44c. per pound. It was not determined whether these prices would advance in response to last week's price increase in zinc metal. In

Cellulose Acetate
Cellulose Acetate Butyrate
Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

PHEW!

NEW!

SMELL?

SWELL!

Sohio offers you an odorless solvent for your paints that has *no disagreeable odor at all!* It's not a *partially* odorless solvent, the "deodorized" kind that still produces some disagreeable odor. Sohio Odorless Solvent is made from naturally odorless materials. It's a parafinic solvent, containing no naphthenes or aromatics whatsoever!

You get fast, low cost deliveries, too, with Sohio Odorless Solvent. It's available for immediate shipment in drums, tank cars, or truck transports from Sohio's Toledo, Ohio Refinery.

For specifications, prices, samples, write Solvent Department, SOHIO, Midland Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio. Or phone MAin 1-7400.

SOHIO ODORLESS SOLVENT

OHIO-APEX HIGH Plasticizers QUALITY

A COMPLETE LINE of PLASTICIZERS

ADIPATES
Adipol® BCA
Adipol® 2EH
Adipol® 10A
Adipol® ODY

PHTHALATES
DOP
DIOP
Dinopol 235
Dinopol MOP
Dinopol IDO
KP-201
Ethox®
Methox®
Kronisol®

PHOSPHATES
KP-140
Kronitex®
Tributyl Phosphate

FATTY ACID ESTERS
Kapsol®
KP-23
Butyl Oleate
Butyl Stearate

SPECIALTIES
Ohopex® Q-10
Ohopex® R-9

& Other CHEMICALS
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE ANHYDROUS
DIALLYL PHTHALATE
PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE
PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE

OHIO-APEX DIVISION
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NITRO, WEST VIRGINIA
CABLE: OHOPEX NITRO TELEPHONE: PL 53351

Mallinckrodt®
STEARATES
STANDARDIZED AND CUSTOM-MADE

ALUMINUM
CALCIUM
MAGNESIUM
SODIUM
ZINC

An outstanding line of Stearates—over 20 grades and types. Top quality in any quantity. Samples on request.

Mallinckrodt®
MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS
Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold St., New York 8, N. Y.
CHICAGO · CINCINNATI · CLEVELAND · LOS ANGELES · MONTREAL · PHILADELPHIA · SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturers of Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial Fine Chemicals

it pays to Specify...

Cary Chemicals

• Vinyl Plasticizers
• Vinyl Compounds
• Sun Checking Waxes
• Gilsonite Compounds
• Reclaiming Oils
• High Melting Point Synthetic Waxes
• Tall Oil Esters

Complete information and samples on request.
Write Today.

We also manufacture and compound products to your specifications.

Cary Chemicals Inc.
Sales Office: 64 Hamilton Street, Paterson 1, N. J., LAmbert 5-0232
Laboratory and Plant: Ryders Lane, Milltown, N. J., Milltown 8-1585-86.

general, driers have held the line whenever the metal has gone up during the recent past.

Naval Stores

September production of gum naval stores amounted to 15,120 barrels of turpentine and 43,740 drums of rosin, according to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. This was almost 25 perecnt less than for September a year ago, with production to date this season running 20 percent less than for the same period last year. September production of steam distilled and sulfate turpentine was less than for August. The output of wood turpentine for the season was reported at about 40,000 barrels or about 20 percent higher than at this date last year.

Steam distilled rosin production of 118,980 drums held at about the level of a month ago. Of the 69,010 barrels of gum turpentine stocks reported on September 30, Commodity Credit Corporation holdings amounted to 37,220 barrels, with 31,790 barrels in the "all other" category. CCC and "all other" gum rosin stocks decreased during September. Steam stocks were reported at 52,010 drums.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Oct. 14	Mon. Oct. 17	Tues. Oct. 18	Wed. Oct. 19	Thur. Oct. 20
Drums—					
K	...	$8.60	...	...	$8.90
M	$8.50	...	$8.49‡	...	...
N	8.47	...	8.49‡	...	...
WG	8.50‡	...	...	$8.51‡	8.56‡
WW	8.62	...	8.66‡	8.73‡	...
Bags—					
K	...	8.63	...	...	...
M	...	8.63	...	...	...
N	...	8.48‡	...	...	9.00
WW	...	...	...	...	9.40

Tankcars (for week ended Oct. 14)—
K or better, $8.26‡; M or better, $8.20‡; N, $8.20; WG, $8.25; WW, $8.30.

Sales, USDA
1,388* 335* 855* 1,536* 320*

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.70.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.56¼	.56	.56	.56¼	...
Sales	8,000¶	12,000¶	8,000¶	6,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. ‡Average price.

Flatow Picks Representative

R. E. Flatow & Co., Oakland, Calif., has appointed Jess E. Hammer Southern California sales representative. Mr. Hammer, well known to the trade in the area, will handle Flatow's complete line of raw materials. The company's Los Angeles office remains at 15 North Euclid avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

Welch, Holme & Clark to Move

Welch, Holme & Clark Company, New York, has announced that it will move its offices on October 31 to 1 Hudson street, New York 13. The telephone number will be BArclay 7-4465.

Hog Bristle Disposal Plans Discussed by Gov't, Industry

Brush manufacturers and bristle importers met with officials of the Business and Defense Services Administration and other agencies last week in a special conference to discuss ways and means of disposing of the government's stockpile of Chinese hog bristles, which were recently declared excess to government requirements.

The hog bristles are no longer of any strategic value, the government announced, largely because of the development by American manufacturers of synthetic and other type bristles which will meet government requirements.

BDSA called the special conference to obtain the viewpoint and recommendations of the industry on the method of disposal of the stockpiled bristles, as well as the quantity and time schedule of the sales. General Services Administration will handle the sales. Representatives of the Treasury and State departments, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Federal Prison Industries of the Justice Department and GSA participated in the Conference.

When GSA, in cooperation with these agencies, reaches a decision on the method of disposal of the bristles, details will be published in the *Federal Register*. Actual disposal of the bristles will not begin until six months following this publication. Charles F. Hughitt, acting director of BDSA's consumer durable goods division, who was the government's presiding officer at the conference, said later that it was unlikely that disposal of the bristles could start before May, 1956.

Hercules Appoints Manager

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed Emmet E. Hixon manager of plastics sales in the company's cellulose products department. The sales and promotional activities for all plastic materials produced by the department will be consolidated under Mr. Hixon. The materials include cellulose acetate, cellulosic molding compounds and polyethylene.

Casein ALL GRADES
• SULPHURIC
• MURIATIC
• LACTIC
• RENNET

Casein for paper coating, adhesives, cold water paints, rubber, plastics.

NATIONAL CASEIN
608-18 West 80th Street, Chicago 20, Illinois • Broad and Fulton Street, Riverton, New Jersey

FOR
NITROCELLULOSE (Film) SOLUTIONS
NITROCELLULOSE (Cotton) SOLUTIONS
SPECIAL FORMULATIONS
CELLULOSE TRIACETATE (Safety) FILM SCRAP (Flakes or Rolls)
PIGMENT DISPERSIONS (Agents for Pennsylvania Color & Chemical Co.)
SOLVENTS

Call on HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
20 W Burbank Blvd., Burbank, Calif. Phones: THornwall 6-2121—Victoria 9-1394

WATER GROUND MICA FOR PAINTS
"SILVERSHEEN SPECIAL" 325 MESH
RICHMOND MICA CORP.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA. 62 WORTH ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
Canada: P. N. Soden & Co., Ltd., 2141 St. Patrick Street, Montreal 22, Canada

WOOD FLOUR
WHITE PINE
ALL MESHES
Inquiries solicited
WILNER WOOD PRODUCTS CO.
NORWAY, MAINE

Pesticide Handling Caution Urged at Parley

—*Continued from page 7*

lined up with litterly thousands of empty insecticide containers. Nearly all of them contain some small amount of insecticides.

The economics of the situation, he continued, preclude the return of empties of less than fifty-gallon capacities to producers, and it is the containers of less than fifty-gallon capacity that are causing the problem. In some areas, it is being met by puncturing, crushing and burying the cans, but this is a bothersome practice and is not widespread.

Mr. Barnard said that the need for control of the situation is urgent and proposed that the trade associations in the chemical and pesticide fields, together with federal and state control organizations, set up a committee to explore the matter and determine whether a safety campaign is feasible.

He believed that the major producers of pesticides would support a well organized and sustained effective safety campaign. The action calls for leadership, he concluded, and industry should be the leader.

Meaning to Average Consumers

E. O. Epps, jr., of Baton Rouge, La., retiring president of the AAPCO, spoke on the meaning of pesticides to average consumers. He said that they expect visible results when they use pesticides and they expect them promptly. They don't want the pests "mitigated"; they want them killed, and it is up to the pesticide control officials to see that the consumers get what they want, he declared.

He also discussed the matter of active ingredients and noted that some products are labeled as containing 100 percent of active ingredients yet most of the ingredients consist of a petroleum carrier. While it is true that the petroleum product has the power to kill, he said, the active ingredient should be considered to be only that which alone will give good control.

The convention was also addressed by Dr. B. E. Conley, secretary of the committee on pesticides, American Medical Association, who spoke on the AMA programs for the study of accidental poisoning, and G. L. Brown of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, who reported on research work done on emulsifiers and other pesticide adjuncts.

Clyde A. Bower of Oklahoma City, Okla., was elected president of the organization for the coming year, while Harry J. Fisher of New Haven, Conn., was named vice-president. Re-elected secretary-treasurer was A. B. Heagy of College Park, Md.

John P. Coyne of Washington, D. C., and E. R. Winterle of Tallahassee, Fla., were elected to the executive committee. Mr. Fisher was named chairman of the executive committee.

Retail Druggists Told

—*Continued from page 7*

greater effect on drug store sales than any other economic factor, declared Harry J. Towers, an executive of E. R. Squibb & Sons Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

Community Analysis Seen Needed

Citing the rise in population, the shift to the suburbs, the growing numbers of older citizens and the unprecedented demand for new dwellings, Mr. Towers felt that every drug store owner must "begin a careful analysis of his community in relation to its future development." The facts necessary for such an analysis may be culled from a number of sources, he said, including local utility companies, schools, voting and automobile registration bureaus as well as from personal inquiries.

The rapid growth of discretionary spending, the amount of money left over after all fixed expenses are paid, "has enabled shoppers to have 32 percent more money to spend for luxuries and unessential merchandise," he pointed out. "Greater emphasis on better selling, effective merchandising and scientific store layout will enable the retail druggist to obtain a greater share of the $500,000,000 economy predicted for the next ten years."

George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, discussed the Food and Drug Administration's fight against illegal sellers of drugs.

Caustic Soda in Argentine

—*Continued from page 4*

1951-53. Imports were about 3,000 tons in the first eight months of 1954, although large shipments are believed to have been received in the last quarter of the year and the first three months of 1955. Heavy imports in the years 1950-52 permitted the accumulation of large stocks, estimated at one time to have been equal to a two-years' supply.

Five Plants in Operation

The United States was the principal source of alkalis in the period 1950-53 under a special arrangement among US producers, an Argentine company, and the Central Bank. This agreement ended in 1953 and the United Kingdom was the leading supplier in 1954.

Five companies produce caustic soda and have a combined annual capacity of 30,000 tons. The electrolytic process is used and the product is usually marketed as liquid in 34 to 50 percent solution. Two plants make the solid on demand.

Inadequate electric power, transportation difficulties, lack of new equipment, and difficulty in using byproduct chlorine have hampered private producers in expanding domestic output. The Bureau of State Industries (DINIE) contracted with an Italian firm in 1952 to construct a 20,000-ton caustic soda plant at Comodoro Rivadavia. Some preliminary work was done, but the project has since been abandoned.

Soda ash is the only one of the principal industrial chemicals consumed in Argentina which is not produced there. DINIE has called for bids on an 80,000-ton plant, but the contract has not been awarded yet.

...then make a trial run with

Neville Resins

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTERIOR ALUMINUM PAINT VEHICLE

Gallons	Pounds	
	100	R-11 NEVILLE RESIN
40	324	OKO Linseed Oil, M2.5
11.5	84	2-50-W HI-FLASH SOLVENT
53	340	Mineral Spirits
	2.7	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
114	850.7	

VEHICLE CONSTANTS

Solids	50%
Viscosity (Gardner)	B-C
Color (Gardner)	12-14
Acid Number (on solids)	3 Maximum
Set-to-touch	3-4 Hours
Dry	18 Hours

Method of Preparation: Melt and mix together R-11 Neville Resin and OKO Linseed Oil at 350 F. Reduce and add drier.

*You get all the extras—acid, water, alkali resistance with outstanding leafing and durability.

NEVILLE CHEMICAL CO. Pittsburgh 25, Pa.

P-60

Plants at Neville Island, Pa. and Anaheim, Cal.

ARGO

POLYOSES

A NEW GROUP OF SYNTHETIC WATER-SOLUBLE ADHESIVES

For Use in:

PREPARED PASTES

REMOISTENING GUMS

PAPER LAMINANTS

MUCILAGE FORMULATIONS

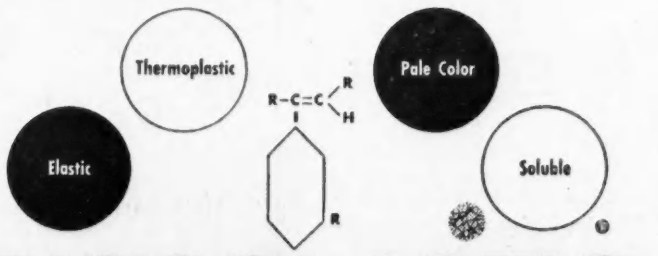
ARGO BRAND POLYOSES are available in several viscosity grades. Send for your copy of our POLYOSE Technical Bulletin.

CHEMICAL DIVISION

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE

NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK



PICCOLASTIC RESINS

24 standard grades—polymers of styrene and its homologues

Piccolastic Resins are made in five series and twenty-four standard grades. They are polymers, in a wide range of average molecular weights, of styrene and its homologues.

They possess sufficient pale color so as to be suitable for the majority of uses. The entire line is soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons.

The Piccolastic Resins, with the exception of one type, are wholly hydrocarbon in structure, and therefore are alkali and acid resistant to a high degree, do not support mold or other fungus growth, and are not subject to enzyme reaction.

The Piccolastic Resins are permanently thermoplastic, and because of their heat stability at temperatures up to at least 175 C. make excellent stable, hot melt compounds.

Piccolastic Resins vary from viscous liquids through tacky solids, brittle solids to resins of hard horny toughness. Intermixtures of the various items permit an unlimited range of properties.

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corp.
Clairton, Pennsylvania
Plants at:
Clairton, Pa.; West Elizabeth, Pa.; and Chester, Pa.
District Sales Offices
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit

PICCO

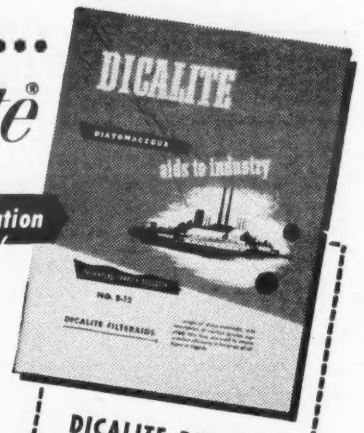
Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation
Clairton, Pennsylvania

Please send bulletin and samples of Piccolastic Resins for (application)

Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____

FILTER IT RIGHT... with Dicalite®

...and here's valuable data on filtration



DICALITE BULLETIN B-12 gives a wealth of authoritative data on effective methods of filtration, applicable to the processing of essential oils, penicillin and other antibiotics, and other pharmaceuticals. Write, today, for your free copy, to

DICALITE DIVISION
GREAT LAKES CARBON CORPORATION, Dept. POD,
612 SO. FLOWER STREET,
LOS ANGELES 17, CALIF.

SYNPRO STEARATES

Aluminum - Zinc - Calcium - Magnesium - Barium - Cadmium

A new 26 page Illustrated Booklet describing new plant and including complete technical data now available.

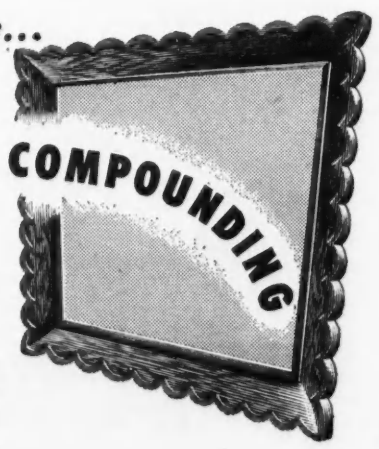
Write for free copy to

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS COMPANY

1636 Wayside Road *Since 1917* Cleveland 12, Ohio

Fits into your picture...

ALLIED UNIFORM COMPOUNDING



PRECISION in formulation and compounding of Gilsonite, Pitches and Waxes to the specifications of protective coating manufacturers has been the core of Allied Service for a quarter of a century. Our customers have come to depend upon the uniformity of each compound, made possible by our skilled technicians of long experience.

PITCH COMPOUNDS

OIL EXTENDERS
Black paints • Varnishes
Baking enamels • Industrial paints
Protective coatings • Drying oil pitches
Various blends—processed to definite specifications and melting points.

GILSONITE

ALLIED SUPER SELECTS—Melting point 270°-280° F. Low viscosity, uniform, clean.

FINES—Obtained from Super Selects Ore. M.P. 270°-280° F.

ALLIED E.B. ORE—Melting point 320°-330° F. Medium to high viscosity, uniform, clean.

WAXES

Ozokerite • Ceresine • All types for special uses formulated to order

Wherever Pitches, Gilsonite and Waxes fit into your product picture, call on the Allied agent nearest you.

Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp.

ESTABLISHED IN 1925
217 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7 • FACTORY: DUNELLEN, N. J.

AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CENTERS

ATLANTA Deeks & Co.
BALTIMORE Warner Graham Co.
BOSTON Mulcahy & Griffin
BUFFALO Wetherbee Chemical Co.
CHICAGO Philip E. Cain Co.
CINCINNATI Deeks & Co.
CLEVELAND Norman G. Schabel Co.
DETROIT O. H. Osgood Co.
HOUSTON Joe Caulsen Co.
KANSAS CITY John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE Deeks & Co.
MONTREAL, CAN. Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS Russell Chemical Co.
PHILADELPHIA Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH B. Ostroff
PORTLAND, ORE. Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS Harry G. Knapp
SAN FRANCISCO E. M. Wells
SEATTLE Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. A. E. Paterson

Selections for Your Bookshelf

COMPANY APPROACHES TO PRODUCTION PROBLEMS — Inventory — Warehousing—Traffic. Manufacturing series, number 220. Stiff paper; 88 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: American Management Association. $1.75 (AMA members, $1).

MEETING PRODUCTION'S MANPOWER NEEDS—Man-Hour Utilization; Management Development. Manufacturing series, number 219. Stiff paper; 39 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: American Management Association. $1.75 (AMA members, $1).

The first-listed of these two recent additions to the AMA library of management information and advice has to do with several aspects of the biggest problem faced by manufacturing industry—and agricultural industry also:—What to do with what has been produced. Managers in four big lines of manufacturing tell about control and management of their inventory function—a particularly timely topic now. The second chapter deals from experience with the organization of the traffic and warehousing function—a big and important job. The subsequent nineteen pages are filled with information on a most perplexing problem—coordination—covering the relations of warehousing and traffic with processing and with materials handling, are especially intriguing segments having to do with traffic's contribution to production.

Another new addition to the manufacturing series touches the broad topic of manpower of a difficult point—the supervisory and higher levels—as a factor of productivity. The first chapter is devoted to a relation of opinion and experience with relation to the development of optimum man-hour efficiency. The next step is toward the overall problem, and the problems of four companies for the development of production management are presented. The final topic is one which is always troubling, is not adequately understood, and gets far too little attention. The title is "The Potential Power of Middle Management—On and Off the Job." Both booklets provide much practical information for which there is a widespread need.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF VITAMIN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY SIMPLIFIED—By Rudolph Macy. Cloth; 611 pages, 5½x8½ in. New York: Chemical Publishing Company. $12.

This is a second, enlarged and revised edition, written by an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Maine. It is based completely on the electron theory, and like the original edition, it is designed for students, to clarify their approach to the subject of organic chemistry. It is also intended for those engaged in chemical work, who are not in a position to take classroom work, and who wish to study at home. It will also serve as a theoretical review for organic chemists who have not in recent years, kept up to date on the matter of organic chemical structure.

GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Bulletin No. 170, 1954, State of California, Division of Mines, Department of Natural Resources, Ferry Building, San Francisco. $12.

This bulletin actually consists of some fifteen or more different booklets as well as many maps. The entire bulletin is packaged in a fiber board case, measuring 13 x 9¼ x 3¾ inches, which gives a clue to the vast amount of geological detail contained in this kit.

In addition to the general features of Southern California geology, there is set forth in detail and map illustration the geology of the natural provinces, historical geology, structural features, geomorphology, hydrology, mineral deposits and mineral industry, oil and gas, and the engineering aspects of geology. In the bulletin there are thirty-four map sheets and five geologic guides.

QUALITATIVE ORGANIC ANALYSIS. By Alexander McGookin. Cloth; 155 pages, 5½ x 8½ inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $4.50.

This text is especially designed for beginning students of organic chemistry and biochemistry. It would also serve as a refresher course for advanced students and research workers. Emphasis throughout the book is on scientific method, rather than mere laboratory technics.

Each method of analysis is outlined in terms of experiment, observation and inference, in order to teach the student how to rely on logical thought as a basis for understanding scientific method. It shows what to look for, and how to work out the necessary steps.

ADM Names Vice-President Announces Executive Shifts

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has elected James C. Konen a vice-president, succeeding S.O. Sorensen, who has retired and will continue with the company in an advisory capacity. Earl E. Branson, Ralph Bruce and Frank J. Seidl, jr., have been named assistant vice-presidents. Burton W. Schroeder has been made assistant to the president. Ellis D. English and Carl C. Farrington have been elected to the executive committee.

In his new position, Mr. Konen will be in charge of Archer-Daniels' research activities, including work on oils, resins, chemicals, foundry products, flour, feed ingredients and feeds. Mr. Branson will direct the company's feed operations. Mr. Bruce will be in charge of the flax department.

Petro-Tex Chemical Appoints

William H. Davis, jr., has been named director of sales development of the Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex. Mr. Davis was formerly connected with Magnolia Petroleum Company, Beaumont, Tex., and later joined Monsanto Chemical Company. His five years with that firm included three in Texas City, as process engineer and in sales development work, and two in Cleveland, Ohio, as sales representative.

Stresen-Reuter Is Planning To Integrate in New Building

Fred'k A. Stresen-Reuter, Inc., is building a one-story laboratory, office and warehouse adjacent to its plant at Bensenville, Ill. Construction has been under way since August.

When the new building is completed, main offices of the company will be moved to Bensenville from its present location at 2113 Medill avenue in Chicago. At Bensenville, all company activities will be integrated under one roof. The new building will be ready for occupancy by January or February.

Pacific Vegetable Oil Moves Office

Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, New York, has moved its offices to suite 311 of the Battery Park building, 21-24 State street. The telephone number is WHitehall 4-1988.

Plymouth PLYMOUTH

STEARATES

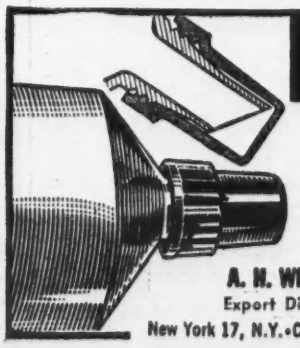
ALUMINUM — ZINC — CALCIUM — MAGNESIUM

ESTABLISHED QUALITIES MANUFACTURED FOR 50 YRS.

M. W. PARSONS-PLYMOUTH, INC.

59 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

DISTRIBUTION POINTS AND AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES



WIRZ APPLICATOR TUBES

IDEAL FOR
LUBRICANTS • CAULKING COMPOUNDS • PAINTS

Wirz tubes are available in a wide range of sizes and cap and tip designs. Aluminum • Tin • Tin-coated Lead • Lead (Plain or Decorated)

A. H. WIRZ, Inc. 2304 W. Townsend St., Chester, Pa.
Export Division: 1010 Schaff Building, Phila. 2, Pa.

WIRZ

New York 17, N.Y. • Chicago 4, Ill. • Memphis 2, Tenn. • Los Angeles 48, Calif. • Havana, Cuba

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Consuming inquiry for oils and fats lagged last week, and volume of trading was confined to prompt needs. In edible oils, soybean was active and slightly lower at the close. Cottonseed and corn oils also were easier. Crude coconut oil was inactive and fractionally lower.

Export interest for tallow and greases slackened, which weakened the market slightly. Soapers were reported taking moderate lots at the decline. Lower lard affected edible animal oils and oleo stearine and choice white grease declined sharply.

There was little doing in industrial oils. Business in linseed oil was confined to less carlots, but withdrawals against former contracts continued active. Tung oil was quiet and steady for prompt delivery, while futures were available at quarter-cent less. Refined fish oils were stronger and lifted fractionally, due to recent advances in crude menhaden. Sperm oil also was firmer and lifted half-cent per pound. Oiticica oil was maintained at unchanged levels by first hands, wth resale oil depressing the market. Offers of castor oil from Brazil were reported scarcer and the market continued strong. Domestic grades also were firm, reflecting the high cost of castor beans.

Demand for vegetable waxes was reported spotty. Carnauba grades were unchanged and fairly steady. Candelilla was scarce and firm at the recent advance, reflecting the difficulty of getting replacements because of flood conditions in the Tampico area. Ouricury was easy and lower. Crude beeswax replacements continued firm.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor beans, $3 per ton.
Oil, fish, refd., 7 10c. per lb.
Sperm, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb.
choice white, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅜c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.
Wax, ouricury, pure refd., 3c. per lb.
tech., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 22, 1954
104.17	104.31	105.84	104.72

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic grades were in good demand for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and firm. No 1 Brazilian was maintained at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was easier and off fractionally. Prompt shipment was quoted at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 12½c., New York basis.

Corn—Trading was light. Crude was sold at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills immediate shipment. Refined was quoted at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market developed an easier tone, as a result of lower crude oil. Trading was active and mixed. Hedging pressure was liberal and helped the downward swing. Export business was limited and had little effect on the market. Demand for cash oil was light. Refined salad was lower and offered at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars New York, prompt delivery, with limited trading thereat. Trading in crude was reported slow. Sales were noted at 11⅛c. to 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, in the southeast; 10⅞c. in the Valley and 10¾c. to 10⅞c., Texas, as to location.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 21 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	160	13.69	13.26	13.26@13.28
March	201	13.72	13.35	13.37S
May	186	13.70	13.35	13.37S
July	48	13.55	13.29	13.30@13.32
September	5	13.30	13.30	13.08@13.12

Total sales, 600 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil held at 11c. per pound, tankcars, Memphis. Market steady. Cottonseed meal was quoted at $54 50 per ton, sacked, same basis; hulls, $5 per ton, bulk and $9 per ton, sacked.

Linseed—Conditions in this market was quiet insofar as new business was concerned. Consumers, however, continued to take good sized quantities against former contracts. Raw oil was unchanged at 12.9c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, secondhalf October delivery; 12.7c., November 12.4c., December-February and 12.2c. March-August.

CCC sold for export 3,946.600 pounds of linseed oil at 10.60c. to 10.95c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. New York last week and will offer an additional 1,600,000 pounds for export today.

Minneapolis.—Crushers reported only small replenishment business the past week as prices held generally steady. Some users low on balances did fill-in buying of small lots. Withdrawals against bookings continued good. Bulk warehouse pricing basis was reduced to 13c. a pound. Processor asking prices on tankcar lots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, were as follows:—12.9c. per pound for balance October, 12.7c. November, 12.4c. December-February and 12.2c. March-August. Prices of general acceptance were two-tenths of a cent per pound less.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	6.000.000	6.240.000
Since Sept 1	52.620.000	55.640.000

Flaxseed—Trading was light, chiefly for nearby.

Minneapolis.—The flaxseed market held in a rut, with cash seed selling at $3.10 a bushel, and little offered. Futures trading was narrow, also; much unlike Winnipeg—where the nearby option ran up as much as 15c. a bushel at times. Both crushers and exporters were said to be active on the buying side in the Winnipeg market. At Minneapolis, spot cash purchases for the week totaled around 80 cars. Bookings to-arrive amounted to 112 cars and nearly 100,000 bushels in truckIots. Arrivals of flax in Minneapolis totaled 481 cars, compared to 518 the previous week and 1,078 cars in the like week last year. Shipments totaled 71 cars as against 57 cars the previous week and 181 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1955-56	Receipts 1954-55	Shipments 1955-56	Shipments 1954-55
Past week	841.750	1.886,500	124.250	308.000
Since Sept. 1	9.219.000	10.926.750	1.022.000	2.383.500

Oiticica—Market was quiet and quotably unchanged at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound spot as to quantity.

Olive—Stocks on spot were in fair request, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were steady. Spanish oil was held at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid, as to quality and quantity. Primary markets were unchanged and firm.

Palm—Trading was light and spotty. Drums were quoted at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and 11¼c. tankcars, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude peanut was practically unavailable and market was nominal at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills southeast. Refined oil was held at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Business was reported spotty. Tankcars were maintained at 15¾c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery.

Soybean—Trading was active in crude oil for October delivery on the basis of 11c. and 10⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, for refiners account. Interest in forward positions was limited. Business was reported at 10⅝c., tankcars, for November and 10½c., January-June, same basis. Refined salad was lower at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended October 21 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
October	51	11.07	10.95	Expired
December	7	10.66	10.50	10.49@10.57
March	2	10.64	10.49	10.36@10.43
May	40	10.52	10.34	10.35@10.40
July	24	10.48	10.38	10.30@10.35
September	5	10.27	10.14	10.05@10.15

Total sales, 129 contracts.

Tung—Light trading was reported for actual needs. Market ruled steady at 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with December forward quoted at 25c. Domestic oil was unchanged at 24¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums ranged from 26¾c. to 27¼c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were firmer, with sales reported at $130 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Offerings were light and closely held.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

a real business builder FOR YOUR LIQUID POLISHES

PETRONAUBA "C"
EMULSIFIABLE WAX

Looking for a way to get the jump on your competition? Then write now for literature and samples on Bareco's Petronauba "C" emulsifiable petroleum wax. Your liquid polish emulsions will take on new stability in the plant . . . new luster on the floors of your customers. The 2½ NPA of Petronauba "C" leads the entire emulsifiable wax field in color lightness. Available in Palletized cartons. Get your samples and plan to make your own laboratory tests on Bareco's "C" emulsifiable wax within the next few days.

SALES OFFICES
609 S. Dearborn - Chicago
ox 2009 - Tulsa
121 S. Broad St. - Philadelphia

BARECO OIL CO.
BOX 2009 • TULSA, OKLA.

SUN BLEACHED
Beehive Brand BEESWAX
• FINEST QUALITY
• GUARANTEED PURE
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., INC.
Dept. E-10 Established 1855 Syracuse, N. Y.
Spermaceti Red Oil Glycerine
Ceresine Stearic Acid
WARRANTED PURE BEES WAX

WAXES...WAXES...WAXES...
NATURAL — COMPOSITION — SYNTHETIC
QUALITY and SERVICE
Since 1882
CINCINNATI
Theodore C. Kiesel
P.O. Box 93
Cincinnati 13 Ohio
NEW ENGLAND
Philip A. Houghton, Inc.
30 Huntington Ave., Boston 16 Mass.
STROHMEYER & ARPE CO.
139 Franklin Street New York 13, N.Y.
*Reg. Tel. WA 5-2300
CHICAGO
Clarence Morgan, Inc.
325 North Wells St. Chicago 10, Ill.
PHILADELPHIA
Harry W. Gaffney
1400 So. Penn Sq.
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Specifically processed for the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries—
essential • unsaturated
FREE FATTY ACIDS
(Predominantly linolenic and linoleic fatty acids. Formerly known to the industry as "Vitamin F.")
and LINOL (Oleum Lini)
The purest commercial source of this essential fatty acid. Contains 1000-1200 Shephard-Linn units per gram.
Available in pints, quarts, gallons and 55 gal. drums.
Archer QUALITY
MAIL COUPON TODAY
Archer-Daniels-Midland company
ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.
700 Investors Bldg. Minneapolis 2, Minn.
Please send bulletin on Essential Unsaturated Free Fatty Acids and Linol.
Name_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone___ State___

GROCO 24
Regular
DISTILLED
COCONUT FATTY ACIDS

SPECIFICATIONS

Titre	22° — 25°C.	
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	2.5 max.	
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	15 max.	
Color Gardner 1933	2 —	4
Unsaponifiable	0.25%—	0.50%
Saponification Value	261 —	270
Acid Value	260 —	269
Iodine Value (WIJS)	7 —	13

Send for samples and free booklet
"Fatty Acids in Modern Industry"

Manufacturers Since 1837
a. gross
& COMPANY
295 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Factory: Newark, N. J.
Distributors in principal cities

when you need Oleic Esters

DIAL EMERY FOR . . .

uniformity
dependability
stability

GLYCERYL TRIOLEATE
GLYCERYL MONO-OLEATE
METHYL OLEATE
PROPYL OLEATE

The high quality of Emery Oleic Esters reflects the high-stability, resistance to rancidity, and color stability of the Emersol Elaines from which they are made. Thus, when you need dependable performance, dial Emery at:

New York: CORTLAND 7-4393 *Cleveland:* TOWER 1-5270
Philadelphia: LOMBARD 3-8811 *Chicago:* CENTRAL 6-2737
Boston: LOWELL 8922 *Detroit:* LORAINE 7-4650
Cincinnati. DUNBAR 1-5700 *San Francisco:* YUKON 6-4597
Export: DUNBAR 1-5700

or . . .
Write for the specification brochure on Emery Oleic Esters.
Look for us at the Chemical Show, Philadelphia, Dec. 5-9

Emery
Fatty Acids & Derivatives
Plastolein Plasticizers
Twitchell Oils, Emulsifiers
Emery Industries, Inc., Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

New York • Philadelphia • Lowell, Mass.
Chicago • San Francisco • Cleveland
Ecclestone Chemical Co., Detroit
Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore and Los Angeles.
Export: Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	2,546,700	1,214,000
Previous week	195,000	
Corresponding week, 1954	2,943,000	1,558,000
Total this year	65,125,910	35,175,000
Corresponding period, 1954	90,871,200	33,961,000

Cocoa Butter—Market remained steady. Spot stocks were well held at 55c. to 60c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra — Trading was reported slow. Shipments were unchanged at $155 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Reduced buying interest created an easier tone. Lower lard and quiet export demand weakened choice white grades, and quotations dropped ¼c. to ½c. per pound. All hog was nominal at 9½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and not all hog 9c. to 9¼c. Yellow grease was offered at 7½c., same basis.

Lard—Futures were easy and lower. Cash lard declined to 12¼c. per pound, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Demand slackened and market was off fractionally. Extra was lower at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was still scarce, but declined to 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity.

Tallow—Slackened demand for domestic and export delivery unsettled the market. Soapers purchased moderate quantities of bleachable fancy at a shade under asking prices. Bleachable fancy was lower at 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 8¼c.; special, 7⅞c. and No. 1 7½c., same basis. Export interest was quiet. Guaranteed fancy was offered at 9¾c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and extra, 9¼c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Higher cost of crude menhaden was finally reflected in refined grades and quotations were lifted 7/10c. per pound. Light pressed oil was quoted at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Trading has been active in less carlots. Crude menhaden was scarce and nominal. Buying interest was light, so was the menhaden catch. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 8¾c. per pound, f.o.b. works and 9⅛c. f.a.s. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—Local fish oil production was negligible due to cannery workers' strike and no ex-vessel price agreements. Crude tuna oil supplies were depleted with last sales at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Diego. Crude sardine nominal, quoted 0c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro and Monterey. Menhaden oil, in light supply, unchanged at 8½c.-8¾c. per pound, Gulf ports. Alaskan herring oil quoted 9¼c. per pound ex-dock, Seattle, future production, with fishing operations expected to get underway the end of October.

Sperm—Market was firmer and prices were lifted ½c. per pound. Natural winter was quoted at 15c. per pound, tankcars New York and bleached winter, 16c. per pound, same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Mills recently sold heavily for both export and domestic delivery and prefer to cover the sales they have already made and not pressing for business. Buying interest from exporters was limited, while domestic feed trade is buying only for nearby shipment. Prices were fairly steady at $54.50 per ton sacked Memphis, $54. North Alabama, $57. Georgia, South Carolina mills, October-November shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market was unchanged and steady. Trading moderate for nearby delivery.

Minneapolis.—There was a light demand for linseed meal last week, balancing off small offerings for nearby. Extracted linseed meal, largely a resellers' market, was priced around $61.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, Oct.-Dec. delivery. January forward was quoted from $59 to $59.50. Expeller meal was quoted as high as $65 for Oct.-Dec., and at $61 for January and $60 for February-June shipment. Meal withdrawals continued heavy.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	18,180,000	13,800,000
Since Sept 1	125,101,000	101,400,000

Soybean Meal—Since the government crop report trading on soybean meal has gradually increased and domestic business was good. Consumers absorbed at least part of their needs, with some business covering small tonnages for January forward. Market was unsettled and lower. Forty-four percent meal was offered at $53 per ton bulk for October, $52, November forward basis Decatur, unrestricted billing. Southeastern production was available at $55 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for October-March.

Waxes

Beeswax—Offers of crude grades continued scarce and prices were higher for shipment. Refined grades were quotably unchanged, but sales of large lots were reported at concessions.

Carnauba — Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual requirements. Market was quotably unchanged for all grades and fairly steady. Offers for shipment from Brazil were scarce and held above the cost of stocks in the local market.

Ouricury—This market continued unsettled. Trading was slow. Pure refined was lower at 82c. to 83c. per pound and technical, 78c. to 80c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

For Domestic and Export
COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE
PEANUT MEAL-SOYABEAN MEAL
Export Codes: ABC 5th, BENTLEY'S JUNIOR PEERLESS
Cable Address: BRODE
Phones: L. D. 271 — Local 38-2544
Teletype No. ME-260
THE BRODÉ CORPORATION
P. O. Box 700 1012 Falls Building
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

The best that can be produced. It is 100% PURE BEESWAX and measures up to all the requirements of the U.S.P.
SPECIFY TL BRAND
BEESWAX
THEODOR LEONHARD WAX CO., INC. (Dept. A)
Haledon Established 1852 Paterson, N. J.

DARLING'S
PEARL-STEARIC

A FREE-FLOWING
STEARIC ACID
IN BEAD FORM
•
Measures, Weighs, Mixes and Melts Quickly

Also
Slab Stearic Acid
Oleic Acid
Red Oil
Fatty Acids
Glycerine
Pitch—and
Special Fatty Acids for Rubber Compounding

DARLING & COMPANY Manufacturers
42nd & S. Ashland Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.

MIXERS—150 gal. lead—Lancaster EBG 3 (New)—Stokes, 13 gal.

SPENCER BLOWERS—150 CFM 16 oz. 270/24, 450/24, 1300/16.

PULVERIZERS—Jeffrey 20x24 Flextooth, & 30x42 style B Hammer mills. Bauer double attrition—2—10 H.P. Motors.

AUTOCLAVE—1 gal. s/s, 1000 psi, xpl. prf. gear motor.

PEBBLE MILLS—24x36 w/feeder, 4x5, 6x5 porcelain lined, 24x36 s/s ball mill w/motor drives.

FEEDERS—Hardinge Style B, 42" disc, Syntron F44—s/s.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor MD673, 623, H7, Ingersoll Rand 16 CFM 2 stage.

CAR PULLER—5 HP capstan type—5000# capacity.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 40"x21' (used) 39"x30' (new) complete w/firing hoods, discharge hoods, oil burners.

HARDINGE MILLS—2'x8", 4½'x16", 6'x22", 7'x48".

CRUSHERS—Roll—18x18, 32x12, 30x16, 24x36 McLanahan single roll.

BLOWERS—3000, 5000, used & 19000/35000 new Sturtevant design 7, size 15.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

FOR SALE FROM STOCK
NEW STAINESS STEEL MIXERS DOUBLE RIBBON from 200 to 2,000 lb. capacity.
W&P 100 GALLON WC MIXERS jacketed sigma blades.
B&P LAB 2¼ GAL. MIXERS new jacketed.
LIGHTNIN 3 HP PORT AGIT new surplus.
PATTERSON 4x5 BUHRSTONE lined PEBBLE MILLS.
BUFLOVAK DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS 32"x52", 36x84, 42x120.
SMALL AND LARGE BALL MILLS and PEBBLE MILLS.
MIKRO 1TH, 2DH, 3TH PULVERIZERS.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES and your OFFERINGS on USED and NEW EQUIPMENT

AARON Equipment Company
1347 So. Ashland Avenue, Chicago 8, Illinois
PHONE: CHesapeake 3-5300

STEIN EQUIP'T
OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS
Devine ±12 & ±23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 20", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & ±6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
±2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter ±49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers ±2TH & ±2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x3', 30"x42".
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
±1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—±00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—±0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant ±0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill ±1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams ±3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000± horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

PARTIAL LISTING. WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY & PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

LIQUIDATION

Purchased 1953
Used 30 Days*

TANKS
1—Pfaudler 5'x18' Horizontal glass lined, 2500 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S/S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4' diam. 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S/S Conical Hopers.
1—2' x 3' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—6' x 6' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 55 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
2—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS
3—Link Belt 316 S/S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS
3—4' x 13' closed 316 S/S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 6' 316 S/S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
9—Karbate Heat Exchangers 370, 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS
1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyer Dryer 304 S/S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 208 Tons 65.5° F. to 68° F.
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 136 Tons 50° F. to 45° F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
2—Buffalo-Forge Fans 10,000 cfm at 7" S.P., 20 HP motor.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3/60/440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL
Large quantity Valves, Piping, Fittings in Stainless, Karbate, Glass, Glass-lined, porcelain, NEW & USED.
Large quantity explosion proof light fixtures, grating, conduit, structural steel.
SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

IN STOCK

DRYERS
4—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 6'4"x24', 3'10"x12', 2'7"x10'.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 32"x52" atmos. double drum 316 S/S.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S/S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
6—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 7'x55'.

MIXERS
9—Day Cincinnatus double arm 660, 250, 150, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
5—Sprout Waldron S/S jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, with 7½ HP motor.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' jacketed, steel Ball Mill.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #4TH.

CENTRIFUGES
1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S/S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, M.D.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles with 10 HP Turbo Mixers.
4—3000, 6000, 7500, & 10,000 gal. S/S Tanks.
2—Aluminum 1400 & 5500 gal. Tanks.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Buflovak 800 gal. 347 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—S.W. 4½'x20', 7½'x40' S/S Reactors or Converters.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S/S leaves.
2—±3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
5—±3, #5, #7, #10, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit 4½ million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
4—Robinson S/S Sifters 40"x60".
7—Stokes #DDS2 and "R" Tablet Presses.
2—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #L3, #4, #2.
2—Beechruss Model D Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto St., Houston 4, Texas—Tel: Jackson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Telephone: CYpress 2-5703

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

IN STOCK

AUTOCLAVES

2—Blaw Knox ½ gal. St. St. agit. 2000# Pr.

3—St. St. T347, 13 gal., 1400# test, 50# jkt.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—AT&M Susp. 48" dia. Perf. Basket, St. St., Fume tight.

1—Fletcher Susp. 40" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.

1—Tolhurst Susp. 26" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.

1—Bird 36" x 50" Solid Bowl, Steel.

1—Bird 24" Horiz., Steel.

1—Sharples 16P Pressuretite, St. St., UNUSED.

6—DeLaval Nos. 74-11; 94-01; 600, LA-11.

CONDENSERS—EXCHANGERS

10—St. St., Shell & Tube—to 800 sq. ft.

4—St. St. Coil type—40 & 55 sq. ft.

8—Steel, Shell & Tube—785, 446, 335 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Bowen 5' dia. Stainless Steel Spray Dryer.

1—Stokes 3' dia. x 15' long Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

4—Double Drum Dryers: 42" x 120"; 24" x 60"; 22" x 38".

4—Rotary Hot Air Dryers or Kilns: 10'6" dia. x 105' L, 5' x 30', 4'6" x 40', 3' x 24'.

3—Rotary Furnace Tubes 24" D x 8'6" L—Chrome nickel alloy.

1—Hardinge XC-2 Ruggles Coles Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 4' D x 30' L.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—Goslin-Birmingham 6775 sq. ft. Quadruple Effect, Vertical long copper tubes.

1—Conkey 1900 sq. ft. Triple Effect, Vertical long Herculoy tubes.

1—Buflovak 588 sq. ft. Double Effect, all stainless steel.

2—5' dia. Nickel Clad Evaporators with nickel tube bundles.

1—Stainless Steel, 145 sq. ft. coil, 500 gal. pot.

3—B & S St. St. Jktd. Agit. Evap. Kettles, 6' dia. x 3' deep.

1—Stokes 150 gal. St. St. Jacketed Vacuum Still.

2—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns 36" dia. x 45 plate.

3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns: 8" dia. x 26' H; 14" dia. x 25'; 23" x 80".

2—Stainless Steel Cascade Columns 5' dia. x 50' high.

FILTERS

3—Sweetland Filters: #12 (72 lvs.); #5 (20 lvs.); #2 (18 lvs.).

2—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' F Continuous Panel Type Filters, gas tight hoods and repulpers—UNUSED.

1—Swenson 8' x 8' Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat type. Acid proof construction.

5—Cast Iron Filter Presses, 30" x 30" open delivery, 28, 35, and 50 chambers.

4—Filter Presses, closed delivery, 12" to 36".

1—Niagara #110-20 St. St. Pressure Filter, 110 sq. ft.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET · PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
Phone (Phila.) STevenson 4-7210

EQUIPONOMICS

CARPENTER 20 S.S. HEAT EXCHANGERS — (2) 240-1"x8' tubes, STEEL SHELL, 500 SQ. FT.

BIRD CONT. CENTRIFUGE—36"x50" S.S. 304, COMPLETE.

NICKEL CLAD KETTLE, ASME JKTD. AGIT. 750 GALLON.

KETTLES, G/L, PFAUDLER, 200, 300, 500 & 1,000 GALLON.

BALL MILLS—25 to 1,000 gallon.
CENTRIFUGE—Troy, 17", monel.
CONDENSERS—8, all monel, 50 sq. ft. Shell & Tube, Expansion Joint.
DRYER, BUFFALO—Double Drum, 32" dia. x 90", reconditioned.
FILTER PRESSES—24", cast iron & heresite.
HEAT EXCHANGERS—188 sq. ft. S.S. 304 tubes, steel shell; 25 sq. ft. all S.S.
MIXERS—D. A. SIGMA, Jktd. Steel and S.S. 50, 60, & 200 gallon.
MIXERS—DRY POWDER, 400, 600, 1000, 1500, 2000, & 3000 lb.
ROTEX SIFTER—40"x84", 2 deck, 3 H.P.
TABLET PRESS—Stokes, RB1, complete.
TANKS—2, Steel, horizontal, 25,000 gallon; 10'6"x39', welded dished.

WE BUY SURPLUS EQUIPMENT AND COMPLETE PLANTS

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
333 RAHWAY AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.
Elizabeth 4-2722

SPECIALS

300 gal. STAINLESS PATTERSON KNEADERMASTER MIXER, sigma blades, 100 PSI jkt. & int.

(4) 30,000 gal. PROPANE TANKS, 200 PSI, ASME U68. (NEW)

CENTRIFUGES

Sharples Super Centrifuge.
Sharples C20, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples C27, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples PN14, SS, Super-D-Canter.

TOWERS

SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x15'.
SS 347 lined, Scrubber, 5'x18'.
6'x29' 21 trays, Stainless.
5'x24' 24 trays, Everdur.
7'x54' 20 trays, 150 PSI.
6'6"x40' 16 trays, 80 PSI.
3'x44' 18 trays, 300 PSI.
Karbate ±22, packed, 19"x12' NEW.
4'x59' 23 trays, 160 PSI.
7'6"x41'7" Reactor, 160 PSI.
4'6"x40' 13 trays, 180 PSI.
2'x47' 20 trays, 200 PSI.
2'x47' 20 trays, 375 PSI.
3'x49' 38 trays, 425 PSI.
2'x37' 16 trays, 250 PSI.
5'x36' Scrubber, 240 PSI.

MIXERS

100 gal. Readco, jktd. dbl. sigma blades.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power dump.
1050 gal. Paddle dbl. shaft heavy duty.
3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator.
29 cu. ft. Patterson Concial Blender.
67-27-10 cu. ft. SS Sprout Waldron Powder.
550 cu. ft. SS. jktd. rotating oscillating.

DRYERS

Roto-Louvre 705-20 SS heating coils comp.
Roto-Louvre 604-24 complete w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 502-20 comp. w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 310-12 heating coils, comp.
Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Stokes 59AB.
Rotary 26"x8' oil fired with feeder.
Rotary 4'x27' oil fired, motor drive.
Rotary 5'x67' 6" lifters.
Rotary SS. 4'x30' complete.
Rotary Kiln 8'x125'x3/4" firing hood.
Rotary Kiln 10'x200'x3/4" oil & gas burners, comb. chamber, dust collecting system.
SS Spray, 10'x36', gas fired.

MILLS

Raymond ±1 Automatic.
10'x48" Hardinge Ball Mill.
Raymond ±40 Imp, Stainless.
5'x8' Kennedy Type M, w/disc feeder.
6'x8' Abbe & Patterson.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

Steel Tubes, 94 to 550 sq. ft. (5).
Adm. Tubes, 140 to 440 sq. ft. (7).
100 sq. ft. SS 40± shell 60± tubes.
198 sq. ft. steel 325± Adm. tubes 125±.
252 sq. ft. steel 400± shell 150± tubes.
415 sq. ft. steel shell 125± Adm. tubes 50±.
550 sq. ft. steel 325± shell 160± tubes.
1035 sq ft. steel 250± shell & tubes.
1800 sq. ft. steel shell Everdur tubes.
3300 sq. ft. steel 150± shell & tubes.

MISCELLANEOUS

PUMP—6000 GPM Peerless Deep Well 80' head NEW.
CENT. SEPARATORS—8', 5', 18".
GYRO SIFTER—72 sq. ft. 2-screen Robinson 28A.
BAG PACKER—Neuman, 50 to 100± bags.
CHURN—Baker Perkins 200 gal. work cap.

➔WE WILL BUY YOUR SURPLUS EQPT.←

HEAT & POWER CO., Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 7-5280
[Machinery & Equipment Merchants]

Reliable FMC EQUIPMENT

WORLD'S BEST REBUILTS PERFORM LIKE NEW AT LOW FIRST PRICES

AUTOCLAVES

1 Gal. Steel Autoclave 800 PSI; gas Fired; agitated ¾ HP XPL.

Struthers Wells Vulcanizer; 5'x20'; 150 PSI-ASME; qu. opening door.

Smith Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 10'x30'; 20,000 Gal.; 135 PSI.

Hor. Steel Autoclave; 66"x14'7"; with tracks; door each end.

950 Gal. Steel Reactor; coil heated and agitated; dimensions 5'x5'6".

Bethlehem Sulphonating Pot; 1,400 gal. capacity; with coils cast in jacket wall.

BLENDERS

NEW Steel and Stainless Steel Ribbon Mixers from 400 lb. to 10,000 lb.

Porter Type 316 Stainless Mixer; 30"x36"x57"; center discharge.

Lancaster Mix Mullers, complete with accessories; several sizes.

Stainless Tumbling Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 Stand & 3 HP motor.

Sprout Waldron Stainless Continuous Cylindrical Ribbon Mixer; 28"x12'.

W&P Type Double Arm Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; 100 gal. & 200 gal.

CENTRIFUGALS

Baker Perkins Termeer Centrifuge in Type 316 SS; Model S12; 7½ HP motor.

Bird Continuous Centrifuge; 18"x28" with solid conical bowl.

Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Suspended Type Centrifuge with plow and fume housing.

Tolhurst Overdriven Rubber covered Centrifuge; 48"; perforate basket.

DeLaval Industrial Centrifugals; Model AA-00 with 5 HP XPL motors.

DRYERS-EVAPORATORS

Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Counter Current Dryer; with flights; 5' diameter x 26' long.

Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryers; 18"x8" and 34"x10' (Vacuum).

Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers; sizes up to 54"x40'; complete.

Inconel Double Effect Evaporator; 850 sq. ft. and 430 sq. ft. Complete.

Combustion Engineering 2 Stage Flash Drying System; 1,000 pounds of evaporation per hour.

Westinghouse Continuous Dryer with Stainless Conveyor Belt, 33' long by 42" wide in a four section housing 5'6"x4'x21' long, complete with controls, instruments, safety devices, etc.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

Shriver & Sperry Pl. & Fr. Presses in Iron, Wood, Alum. Nickel, etc.

Sperry 36" Alum. 33 chamber Press; 4 eye with hydraulic closing.

Oliver Sweetland Filters from No. 2 to No. 12; wide choice.

Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; with Stainless Screens.

Hor. Stainless Rot. Vac. Filter; 7' Diameter with cone drive.

GRINDERS & MILLS

Mikro Pulverizers up to No. 4.

Williams Hammer Mills; in sizes up to 42"x48".

Fitzpatrick Stainless Comminutators.

Abbe, Patterson and International Pebble Mills up to 8'x8' with 50 HP.

Raymond SS Imp Mill with 50 HP motor.

Bauer Double Runner 24" Attrition Mill.

Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10'x48".

HEAT EXCHANGERS

Whitlock SS Heat Exchanger; 250 sq. ft.; 2 pass-tube side.

Stainless Heat Exchanger or Condenser; 185 sq. ft.; 300 Tubes.

Vertical Stainless Condenser; 220 sq. ft.; 231 Tubes.

Horizontal 2 Pass Floating Hd. Heat Exchanger; 500 sq. ft.

Stainless Steel Calandria Section; 300 stainless Steel ¾" Tubes; 38" long in S.S. Tube sheets; 185 sq. ft.

COLUMNS and STILLS

Stainless 16 section Column; 19' overall x 8⅝"; with Condenser, Decanter, Feed Tank and Accessories.

Aluminum 11 section Column; 36' overall; 27½" diameter; complete with Calandria, Deplegmator, etc.

Lummus Alcohol Recovery Unit; 4 sections; in copper; 21' overall height; 18" diameter.

Steel Still 54"x96" with steam coils and Receiver 54"x96" with manhole.

REACTORS

Struthers Wells Stainless Vac. Pans; 5'x12'8" with Calandria 630 sq. ft.

Glass Lined Reactors by Pfaudler and Glasscote; 25 gal. to 1,000 gal., some jacketed and agitated.

Lancaster SS Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd; 50"x 17'4"; 300 PSI internal.

Monel Reactor; 785 Gal.; 5'x5'; Jacketed and agitated.

Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron; Jacketed Agitated; 80"x67".

Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan; 3'x10' with Stainless Calandria and Downcomer.

STERILIZERS

SPECIAL PURCHASE JUST IN

Jacketed late type Sterilizers by American, Bramhall-Deane, Wilmot Castle with accessories and non-corrosive contacts; Sizes 24"x36"x60"; 30"x42"x84"; 30"x48"x84"; 36"x42"x84"; 48"x42"x96". Some NEW; others equal to new.

COMPLETE PLANTS FOR SALE

Dry Ice; Distillery; Brewery; Yeast; Flash Drying; Solvent Extraction; Oil Expelling; Pectins; Fertilizer; Lime Cancilling; Printing Inks; Oil Refining; Paint & Lacquer.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
209-289 TENTH STREET, BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
FRED FIRSTENBERG, President
PARKING ON THE PREMISES
PHONE: STerling 8-4672
Cable "EFFEMCY"

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed, double arm Sigma Blade Laboratory Mixer, Size 8 CWE.

1—J.H. Day Stainless Steel Double Arm, Sigma Blade, Jacketed Mixer, 200 gallon.

5—Baker Perkins Double Arm, Jacketed, Sigma Blade Mixers, 100 gallon.

1—J.H. Day Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade, Jacketed Mixer, 50 gallons.

1—Readco, Steel, Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 50 gallons.

2—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 gallons ea.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 30" x 15'.

1—Stokes Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30" x 8'.

1—Devine Laboratory Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 3 SS shelves.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Rotary Dryer, 4' x 45'.

1—Bowen Stainless Steel Laboratory Spray Dryer.

1—Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 4,000 gal.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined, 5 gallon, jacketed Reactor.

6—Pennsylvania Boiler Works Jacketed Kettles, 2500 gal. ASME Code, 40 PSI.

1—Nooter Steel Jacketed Kettle, 750 gal.

1—Steel Jacketed Kettle, 600 gal. with Turbo Agitator and Drive.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed 600 gallon Kettle with Turbo Agitator and Drive.

3—380 gallon Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles.

1—650 gallon Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle.

3—Mixing Equipment Company, 3,000 gallon Turbo Agitator Kettles.

2—Stainless Steel 2500 gallon Storage Tank, Type 316.

1—Blaw Knox 500 gallon Steel Jacketed Autoclaves, 300# internal, 150# jacket.

2—2500 gallon Type 304 Stainless Steel Storage Tanks.

1—Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 48", complete with plow and motor.

1—AT&M Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with plow and motor.

1—AT&M Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, 20" basket, complete with motor and plow.

3—Sharples #C27 Stainless Steel Super Dehydrators.

1—Fletcher Stainless Steel 20" Centrifuge, complete with motor.

1—Swenson Walker Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizer, 20' long.

1—Lummus Steel Bubble Cap Column, Size 4' x 37'.

1—Hatfield Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, Size 6' x 16'6".

6—Karbate Heat Exchangers, Model VV FS-1.

75—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 600 sq. ft. ea.

1—Lancaster Stainless Steel 18" Mueller.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

1—Lancaster Steel Mueller, 5' bed.

1—Feinc Type 304 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, Size 3' x 3'.

1—Stokes Model DDS 2 Rotary Tablet Machine.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed. 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 100 gpm.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x32".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60".
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.

Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x22".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 680 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Rominson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200# w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia., 4' to 12' long.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 18-S-23.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
6—Blackburn-Smith Jacketed Filters, 20 to 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15' long.
4—Hoffman Steam Jacketed Filters.
1—Meade Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. Motor.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

SALE PRICED . . . . BEFORE REMOVAL

4—Nickel clad tanks, 5,000 gallons, 8'x14'.

2—300 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated open kettles.

1—New Stokes T-5 tablet press.

4—Day 8-15-40 gallon Pony mixers.

12—100 to 7,500 gallon dry powder mixers.

4—Devine Buflovak 3 to 17 shelf vacuum shelf dryers.

1—Haveg 650 gallon unused tank.

1—24"x48" double drum vacuum dryer.

1—Automatic 4000# transtacker, battery operated, having extra charge.

6—4'x4' Patterson chrome manganese lined, jacketed ball mills.

2—Patterson style D 100 gallon porcelain lined pebble mills.

1—Unused Shriver 30" cast iron filter press, 20 chambers.

1—Hersey 3'x24' all monel rotary dryer.

3—Mikro #1 and #2 pulverizers.

5—Stainless steel autoclaves, 80 gallons, agitated, 500# internal pressure.

2—Pfaudler 500 gallon glass lined, jacketed and agitated reactors.

2—International & Patterson 5' and 4' conical blenders, 1 stainless steel.

1—Sharples model C20 stainless steel super-d-hydrator.

2—Bird steel and bronze 40" spinnet type centrifuges.

WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS - - - - SEND US YOUR LIST.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORP.
146 Grand St. WOrth 6-3430 New York 13, N.Y.

MODERN REBUILT and UNION GUARANTEED EQUIPMENT

Rebuilt Machinery — Established 1912

Specially Priced For Quick Sale

Pneumatic Scale high speed Auto. Cartoning Unit, 60 per min.

MRM Semi Auto. S. S. Vacuum Filler.

Resina S and LC Cappers.

Fitzmill "D" 5 HP Comminuter.

Mikro 2TH, 1SH, 1F, Bantam Pulverizers.

Patterson 6' x 6' Jacketed Porcelain-lined Pebble Mill.

Lehman High-Speed 3-Roll Mill.

J. H. Day No. 3, 50 gal. Gearless Pony Mixer, 12 cans.

Baker Perkins, Day, Readco, New Era, Hottman Double Arm Mixers, from 1 to 450 gal. caps.

Day 35, 75 gal., 60 gal. Stainless Steel D. A. Imperial Mixers, (S.J.).

Day and Robinson 15 to 10,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.

Gemco 56 cu. ft. 2000 lb. Double Cone Blender.

Day 650 gal. S. J. Jumbo Mixer.

Day, Rotex, Robinson, Tyler-Hummer, Gayco Sifters.

Copper, Aluminum and S. S. Jacketed Mixing Kettles.

S. & S. B Auger Transwrap Filler.

Filler, Hope, Elgin, 1, 2, 4, 5-Head S. S. Piston Fillers.

Carter S. A. Vac. Powder Filler.

Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers, all models.

Stokes and Smith G1, G2, G6, HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.

Ceco and Jones Auto. Cartoners.

Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.

Pony M, ML; Ermold, World, Pneumatic Auto. Labelers.

Sperry, Star 12" S. S. Filters.

Package Machy. FA, FA2, FAQ, Automatic Wrappers.

Hayssen, Oliver, Hudson Sharp, Scandia, Miller, Auto. Wrappers.

THIS IS ONLY A PARTIAL LIST—OVER 5000 MACHINES IN STOCK

Tell Us All Your Machinery Requirements

Complete Details on Request

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
318-322 Lafayette Street New York 12, N. Y.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less: 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

FOR SALE—2 hi-speed Mitts and Merrill Pelleters type C10-N6 complete, with or without drives. Spare Parts include underframe, rotor, and knives. OPD 773.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Ross Conical Burr Stone Mill, Style 1; size 4; vertical type; with gear drive. Adaptable for grinding lubricating greases, Alsa Day Cincinnatus Dough Mixer, number 5; class 5—60 75 gallon working capacity; agitator speed 30 40; plain steel tank and agitator; gear drive. OPD 761.

Wanted: Potentiometer, direct reading in F°. For use with wire thermocouples. Temperature range 0 to 400°F minimum, 600°F maximum. OPD 770.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Available Immediate delivery 100,000 lbs. Arsenic Trioxide 97-98%, packed in wooden barrels. Special price. OPD 769.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Fantastic Savings on: 60,000 lbs. Petrolatum; 3,000 lbs. Paraffin fully ref. 125/127°; 5 tons Tannic Acid; 3,000 lbs. Dodecyl Benzyl Chloride; 1,000 lbs. Hydrazene Hydrate; 10,000 lbs. Black Copper Oxide; 16,000 Cellosolve. Ace o Chemical Co., Inc., Flushing 54, N. Y., Independence 1-4100.

POSITIONS WANTED

Advertising-Public relations—Ten years' experience directing all phases advertising, public relations, sales promotion in process industries. Can coordinate sales and technical viewpoints to produce effective promotion. Graduate chemical engineer. Understand budgeting. OPD 774.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

Philadelphia Sales Agent — Seeking new accounts. Covering Baltimore-Wilmington-Philadelphia-to Central N. J. West to Pittsburgh. Solid business experience. Good contacts. Write OPD 771.

Long Established chemical distributor located in N. Y. City, also known for market development ability, seeks additional line of chemicals to distribute. Can offer conscientious service plus experience. Highest reference. OPD 772.

FOR SALE

Complete Crystallizing & Filtering Unit installed 1951, used on Epsom Salts, capacity 1670 lbs. crystals per hr.
Swenson Continuous Rubber Lined Vac. Cooling Crystallizer.
Feinc 6' dia. Horiz. Filter S S and Steel Construction.
Shriver 30" plate & frame Filter Press.
2100 gal. S S Horiz. Tank; Pumps; Tanks; Kettles.

All units in very good condition.

1—Blaw Knox 110 gal. Autoclave 2000 psi & jacketed.
1—Davis Inconel Heat Exch. 195 sq. ft.
6—Surface Condensers & Receivers 100 to 175 sq. ft.
1—Carrier 8 Truck Dryer.
4—Devine Double Dr. Vac. Shelf Dryers, 17 & 20 shelves 59" x 78".
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
8—C.I. Filter Presses, 12" - 30".
2—Sweetland Filters No. 10 & No. 12
1—Glasscote 750 gal. G.L. Kettle, coded for 75# Jack. pressure.
2—Pfaudler Reactors, 100 & 500 gal. G.L.

Many more desirable items in stock. Send for our list.

We buy your Surplus.

The MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT CORP.
533 West Broadway New York 12, N. Y.
GRamercy 5-6680
Harry Pearlman, Pres. Bill Wolf, Vice Pres.

PAINT EQUIPMENT

High Speed Stone Mills at low prices. Large Stock of good Used Paint Machinery including Pebble, Colloid and Roller mills, mixers, filters, tanks, hoists, X.P. lights and General Factory supplies.

— TO BUY OR SELL —TRY —
GENERAL TRADERS, Inc.
2633 W. Grand Ave. Chicago 12, Ill.
Phone: ARmitage 6-8050

Keep 'em rolling . . . not rusting

For Sale

Steel storage tanks and complete tank cars, 6,500 to 12,000 gallons capacities, coiled and non-coiled.

Marshall Railway Equipment
Corporation
50 Church St. New York 7, N. Y., CO 7-8090
Cable MARAILQUIP

OCTOBER SPECIALS

Tolhurst 48" S S Centrifuge, exp. pf. mtr.
Autoclave, 4' x 6½', Type 347 S S, Jktd.
Day 5 gal. S S jktd. vac. Mixer, sigma arms
Gen American 42" x 120" twin drum dryer
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S S Mixer, 20 HP exp.
347 S S Tank, 10½" x 21' 8" x ¼", 13,000 gals.
Roto Louvre S S Rotary Dryer, 4' x 30'
Hersey 4' x 30' S S Rotary Dryer, complete

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR NEW FABRICATIONS
We Buy Complete Plants or Single Units
Tel. SOuth 8-4451 – 4452 – 8782
YOU CAN BANK ON
EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.
111 33rd Street • Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILLS—3 roll and 5 roll
J. H. Day, Ross, Lehman
PAINT MIXERS—J. H. Day, Baker-Perkins
CENTRIFUGAL—Tolhurst 48"
PULVERIZERS — RAYMOND, Mikro
FILLING MACHINES—Powder, Liquid, Paste
HIGHEST CLASS RECONDITIONING
Telephone: YArds 7-3665

JACKETED KETTLES—Stainless Steel and Plain
COLLOID MILLS
LABELERS — Spot Can Semi-automatic
TABLES PRESSES — Single and Rotary
WE BUY and or SELL SINGLE UNITS and COMPLETE PLANTS

WE SELL THE WORLD OVER

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO. INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880
1051-59 WEST 35TH STREET
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

IF YOU NEED

CAPPERS — CENTRIFUGALS — CONDENSERS — DRYERS — EVAPORATORS — FILLERS — FILTERS — FILTER PRESSES — GRINDERS — KETTLES — LABELERS — MILLS — MIXERS — PUMPS — SCREENS — CASE GLUERS — TABLET PRESSES — TANKS — ETC.

WRITE US OR CALL
SEELEY 8-1431

Send us your list of idle machines.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
814 W. Superior St. Chicago 22, Ill.

LOOK

HERE'S THE SAVING YOU WANT—"CONSOLIDATED"

2—Stainless Steel Merco Type C-30 Continuous CENTRIFUGAL SEPARATORS, each with 100 H.P. TEFC motors & controls, New 1954.
3—Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d. S.S. cans.
3—Haskins Cap Tighteners, m.d.
2—½ H.P. Port. Agitators, A.C., b.g.
2—Stainless Steel Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
3—Buflovac 42x120, 32x120 Atmos dbl. Drum Dryers, complete; 1—American 24x36.
2—54"x70" and 1—40"x60" Bird Continuous Centrifugals, S S Solid bowls.
Our 58th Year

1—Day ±30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Buflovac 48"x40" Drum Flaker, chrome plated, s s ends.
9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.
1—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYER, Roto-Louvre, ±502-16 Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long with ±304 S S contact parts.
3—Unused ±12 Sweetland FILTERS, 48 bronze monel covered bottom drainage leaves 3" c c. Latest type; 1—±2, 23 copper leaves 1½" cc.
5—Horiz. Dry Powder Ribbon Mixers, 4000±, 1500±, 500±.

Wanted: Your Idle Machines or Plants

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
60 BLOOMFIELD STREET
HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY
N. Y. Tel.: BA 7-0600

Polyester Resin Panels Are Given Underwriters' Laboratories Okay

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced that light-transmitting panels using its fire-resistant polyester resin, "Hetron," have been granted the use of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., label. The incorporation of "Hetron" resins allows the manufacture of fire resistant panels for skylights, translucent siding and partitions that cost less to install and maintain than conventional windows, the company stated.

Chemical Producers File Protests on Tariffs

—Continued from page 3

presently known articles of commerce are in existence to warrant the conclusion that tariff reductions are required to remove impediments to their importation into the United States."

The SOCMA brief listed hundreds of chemicals which would be subject to tariff reductions because they fall within the "basket" clauses of paragraphs 2, 6, 11, 23, 24, 37 and 60. The brief also attacked the possibility of reductions on phthalic anhydride, caffeine, theobromine, saccharin and vanillin.

Atlas on Activated Carbon

A brief of the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., protested the possible reduction in duties on activated carbon on the grounds that it will threaten domestic production needed for national defense requirements. The company said that its activated carbon business has rarely been in robust financial health and only in very recent years has the business been able to return a profit. The tariff was lowered from 45 percent ad valorem to 25 percent ad valorem in 1945 and to 22½ percent ad valorem in 1950.

Morton Salt Company, Chicago, served notice that it plans to appear at the hearings to testify against tariff reductions on bulk salt (sodium chloride). It was the position of the company that the present tariff of 2 cents per 100 pounds on bulk salt should not be changed, except for such reduction downward as the Tariff Commission may see fit to recommend and the President may make in accordance with general tariff policy.

Possible tariff reductions on artists paints and colors were protected by the Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute. The association noted that there is nothing in the tariff act which would require inspection necessary to insure that the products imported are not toxic. This raises a public health question, it was pointed out, since children are users of these products.

Lindsay on Rare Earths

Lindsay Chemical Company, West Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of rare earth and thorium chemicals, protested the inclusion of cerium nitrate, cerium fluoride and other salts of cerium not specially provided for on the list of items for negotiation. The present tariff is 30 percent ad valorem. The company summarized its arguments against a duty reduction as follows:—

The United States is today producing surplus rare earths. A reduction in US tariffs might lead to substantial sales of foreign produced materials, and, consequently, an increase in the surplus production of the US manufacturers.

A reduction of US tariffs will place further hardship on the US manufacturer who today must compete inequitably with foreign competitors who (1) are really foreign governments operating foreign plants with government, not private, capital; (2) have little or no raw material costs compared with a cost of $400 per ton paid by the US manufacturer, and (3) have small labor costs in comparison with US wage rates.

Foreign produced rare earth chemicals are today offered in the United States, duty paid, at the same price as comparable domestic manufactured materials. A reduction in tariff means that the foreign made material can be offered, duty paid, at less than domestic material.

Aluminum Smelter Capacity

—Continued from page 5

adequate supply of hydroelectric power will have been provided notwithstanding the current serious shortage of power resulting from abnormally low summer rainfall in the Saguenay District and other watersheds of the lower St. Lawrence River," according to Nathaniel V. Davis, president of Aluminium.

The company's present smelter capacity in Quebec is about 547,000 tons of aluminum yearly, to be increased to 569,000 tons under the new program. Production at the Kitimat, B. C. smelter will be expanded by 1959 to 331,500 tons a year, from the original capacity of 91,500 tons, at which the smelter opened in 1954.

IN "SURPLUS"
ONE NAME STANDS OUT...

. . . 30 YEARS OF DISCREET SERVICE TO THE PROCESSING INDUSTRIES . . .

TURN INVENTORIES INTO CASH!

WE BUY
RAW MATERIALS, FINISHED PRODUCTS COMPONENTS, BY-PRODUCTS.

Chemical Service Corp.
88 BEAVER ST. N. Y. 5,
HAnover 2-6970
EST. 1925 Cable address "RETORTS" N. Y.

CUSTOM REFINING FACILITIES . . .

AVAILABLE
- Complete Distillation Service
- Distillations
- Extractions
- Fractionations Drum Lots—Tank Cars

WANTED
- All Types of Crude Mixtures
- By-Products, Residues, Wastes
- Contaminated Solvents

Truland CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO., Inc.
Box 426, Union, N. J. Murdock 6-5252

	Mkt. Price	Our Price
9x150 lb. lpks. Dupont Arylide Maroon RT 566-D	$3.60/lb.	$1.80/lb.
6x150 lb. lpks. Dupont Bon Maroon LTRT 533-D	2.25/lb.	1.60/lb.
1x225 lb. bbl. A/S Rangoon Maroon 24-5513	1.75/lb.	.95/lb.
5x200 lb. lpks. CK Williams Pure Chr. Hydroxide	1.05/lb.	.80/lb.
2x150 lb. lpks. Harmon Indo Maroon MV 6640	5.25/lb.	4.00/lb.
50x200 lb. dr. Magna Triple 303 Alum. Paste	.31/lb.	.25/lb.

CHEMSOL, INC., • 70 Dod Street, Elizabeth, N. J. • EL 4-7654

we will buy your...

SURPLUS CHEMICALS

SOLVENTS WAXES OILS
RESINS DRUGS ETC.

WIRE OR PHONE FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

All offers held in strictest confidence

Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, inc.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. • WO 4-5120

Advertisers Index

Aaron Equipment Company..... 67
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp..... 64
American Agricultural Chemical Co., The.. 1
American Register of Exporters & Importers 35
American Zinc Sales Co..... 29
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp..... 39
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company..... 63

Barclay Chemical Company, Inc..... 70
Bareco Oil Co..... 65
Barium & Chemicals, Inc..... 36
Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 46
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc..... 55
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc..... 34
Bios Laboratories, Inc..... 54
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co..... 33
Bowman, Charles, & Co..... 53
Brill Equipment Company..... 67
Brode Corporation, The..... 66
Browning Chemical Corporation..... 33

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Division Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation 43
Cary Chemicals, Inc..... 62
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 72
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp..... 69
Chemical Service Corp..... 70
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Incorporated..... 72
Chemirad Corporation..... 43
Chemsol, Inc..... 70
Church & Dwight Co., Inc..... 32
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co., The..... 34
Coal Chemical Sales Div., United States Steel Corp. Subsidiaries..... 49
Columbia Pulverizing Corp..... 57
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation... 32
Commercial Solvents Corporation..... 23
Connelly, Inc..... 49
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc..... 35
Consolidated Products Company, Inc..... 70
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 41
Corn Products Refining Company..... 63
Coupe, Robert A..... 34

Darling & Co..... 66
Diamond Alkali Company..... 1
Dicalite Division, Great Lakes Carbon Corporation 64
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co..... 55
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company..... 44
Dow Chemical Company, The..... 17
Dreyer, P. R., Inc..... 59
Duff Chemical Company, Inc..... 35
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc..... 53

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.....15, 61
Emery Industries, Inc..... 66
Equipment Clearing House, Inc..... 70

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc..... 57
Fallek Products Co., Incorporated..... 54
Felton Chemical Company, Inc..... 59
Fezandie & Sperrle..... 45
Fine Organics, Inc..... 72
First Machinery Corp..... 68
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc..... 58
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc..... 58

Gas Purifying Materials Co., Inc..... 34
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc..... 69
General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation..... 10
General Traders, Inc..... 70
Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co..... 33
Greeff, R. W., & Co..... 54
Gross, A., & Company..... 66

Hall, C. P., Co., The..... 54
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.. 44
Harshaw Chemical Co., Inc..... 43
Heat & Power Co., Inc..... 68
Hercules Powder Company, Incorporated.. 24
Heyden Chemical Corporation..... 60
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc..... 2
Holliday, L. B., & Co., Limited..... 49
Hooker Electrochemical Company..... 35
Horn, Jefferys & Co..... 62
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 58

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation 11

Kelco Company..... 55
Kolon Trading Co., Inc..... 47
Koppers Company, Inc..... 47

Lawler Company..... 67
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc..... 55
Leonard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc..... 66
Lever Brothers Company..... 42
Loeb, H., & Son..... 69
Loeb Equipment Supply Co..... 70
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated 42
Lueders, George, & Co., Incorporated..... 58

Machinery & Equipment Corp..... 70
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 58
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 62
Mantrose Corporation, The..... 60
Marshall Railway Equipment Corporation.. 70
Mathieson Chemicals, Olin Mathison Chemical Corporation.....26, 57
McKesson & Robbins, Incorporated..... 51
Meer Corporation..... 51
Metalsalts Corporation..... 53
Michigan Chemical Corporation..... 27
Midland Tar Distillers, Inc., The..... 48
Monsanto Chemical Company.....43, 47
Mutual Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation..... 45
National Casein..... 62
National Milk Sugar Company..... 44
Neville Chemical Co..... 63
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co., Inc. 70
Niagara Alkali Company..... 25
Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 34, 36

Ohio-Apex Division, Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation..... 62
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Industrial Chemicals Division.....20, 57
Orbis Products Corporation..... 59
Oronite Chemical Company..... 13
Pacific Coast Borax Co.....1, 12
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W..... 64
Penick, S. B., & Company..... 50
Pennsylvania Indsutrial Chemical Corp.... 63
Pennsylvania Refining Company..... 39
Penola Oil Company..... 22
Perry Equipment Corp..... 68
Petrocarbon Chemicals, Inc..... 39
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc..... 57
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 31
Philadelphia Quartz Company..... 33
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc..... 72
Polak & Schwarz, Inc..... 59
Potash Company of America..... 36
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, Inc.... 52
Prior Chemical Corporation..... 1
Process Plants Service, Inc..... 68
Procter & Gamble Co..... 42
Publicker Industries, Inc..... 1
Purocaine, Inc..... 57

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp..... 40

Raney Catalyst Co..... 42
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 37
Reading Testing Laboratories, Inc..... 33
Republic Steel Corporation..... 48
Richmond Mica Corp..... 62
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 54
River Plate Corporation, The..... 59
Robeco Chemicals, Inc..... 72

Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co., Inc.. 37
Sharples Chemicals, Inc..... 1
Shea Chemical Corporation..... 36
Sheffield Chemical Company, Inc..... 43
Shell Chemical Corporation..... 19
Sicomet S. A..... 36
Snell, Foster D., Inc..... 32
Socony Mobile Oil Co., Inc..... 38
Spencer Chemical Company..... 44
Standard Cil Company of Ohio..... 61
Stauffer Chemical Company..... 33
Stein Equipment Co..... 67
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co..... 63
Sumner Chemical Company, Inc..... 57
Sunkist Growers, Inc..... 21
Synthetic Products Company..... 64

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... 34
Thurston & Braidich..... 55
Tragacanth Importing Corp..... 52
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co., Inc.. 70

Ungerer & Co..... 59
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company Division 43
Union Standard Equipment Co..... 69
U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co., Division of National Distillers Products Corporation.. 40
United States Potash Company, Incorporated 37
U. S. Steel Corporation Subsidiaries, Coal Chemical Sales Div..... 49
U. S. Steel Products Division, U. S. Steel Corporation 26
U. S. Testing Company, Inc..... 72

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 59
Versenes-The Dow Chemical Company..... 18

Warwick Wax Company, Inc..... 8
Westvaco Mineral Products Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation..... 6
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc..... 63
Wilner Wood Products Co..... 62
Wirz, A. H., Inc..... 64
Wood, Alan, Steel Company..... 47
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation..... 37

Zinsser & Company, Inc..... 45

Chemical Plants Suffer

—*Continued from page 3*

Cyanamid Company, said it had had some damage to its stocks and, to a lesser degree, to its production facilities. However, the small percentage of the firm's output that was temporarily halted will be resumed today.

Cyanamid also reported slight damage to its industrial and agricultural chemicals facilities at Linden, N. J. At Warners, N. J., where the company makes dyestuffs and industrial chemicals, there was a slight loss of stock, due mainly to wind damage.

Monsanto Chemical Company indicated that its plastics division at Springfield, Mass., had some damage, but, the company made clear, it was negligible compared to the havoc left in the wake of Diane. Shawinigan Products Corporation said its resins plant at Springfield suffered no damage, and that its shipments were unaffected.

Shipping Problems Seen

While heavy chemical producers were spared for the most part, they expected some shipping problems to crop up. For example, they pointed out that the copper and brass industry uses quite a lot of acid, and that shipping schedules to these customers are likely to become snarled, at least for a week or so.

As a sidelight to the flood situation, it was reported that the New England states had called for increasing quantities of aluminum sulfate for water settlement. A large consignment of copper sulfate was rushed to Croton reservoir in New York during the week, as that water supply was shut off due to turbidity. Sulfate is used to kill algae and otherwise clarify water. Other emergency orders came from Bridgeport and other Connecticut municipalities.

THE TURKISH MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Seeks Bids For

DDT, TRITON X-100 AND XYLENE

The Ministry of Health and Social Assistance in Ankara, Turkey will purchase from prime producers in the United States, approximately:

125 metric tons of Technical DDT

700 metric tons of 75 per cent DDT Water Wettable Powder Concentrates

22,050 lbs. of Triton X-100

150,040 gallons of Xylene

Administrative and technical specifications may be obtained from the

TURKISH ECONOMIC MISSION

2523 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

Bids should be submitted until November 15, 1955 directly to the Buyer in Ankara, Turkey, and should be firm through December 15, 1955.

Soon You'll Make Hi-Lo Chemical Price Histories Easier and Faster

NEXT OPD ANNUAL REVIEW

(Part II, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter for Jan. 30, 1956)

will print High-Lo Price Ranges of 1955 for the basic quantities of each material for which price quotations appear regularly in the weekly issues of OPD . . .

will select some 200 principal chemicals for special, long range study and give their annual, high-low prices for the last twenty years.

Only OPD can publish such a record . . . only OPD can offer such a ready reference feature to its regular readers . . . at no extra cost over its regular, annual subscription price.

Advertisers:

Minimum space unit accepted for Annual Review section is quarter-page. OPD advertisers pay their contract rates, but insertions must be in excess of regular schedule.

AMINES

Monoethanolamine — Diethanolamine — Triethanolamine

THE CP

CHEMICAL SOLVENTS

INCORPORATED

60 PARK PLACE, NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY — MArket 2-3650 WOrth 2-7763

YOUR CONTACT WITH THE WORLD'S MARKETS — ROBECO — ESTABLISHED 1918

GLYCINE N.F. (Amino Acetic Acid)
MONOCHLORACETIC ACID
SODIUM CHLORACETATE

SOLE U. S. SELLING AGENTS
for
EXPLOITATIE MAATSCHAPPIJ STORK-CHEMIE N.V.
HENGELO, HOLLAND

ROBECO CHEMICALS, INC.
25 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CABLE ADDRESS "RODRUG" N. Y. ALL CODES
MUrray Hill 3-7500

MICRO-BIOLOGICAL SERVICES

Bacteria mold and yeast counts; mildew (fungus) resistance tests; evaluation of fungicides, disinfectants and sanitizers; phenol coefficients, coliform tests.

Also, for food products, complete inspection of plant, processing and production facilities, sanitation inspections, food spoilage investigations.

UNITED STATES TESTING CO. INC. — Established 1880

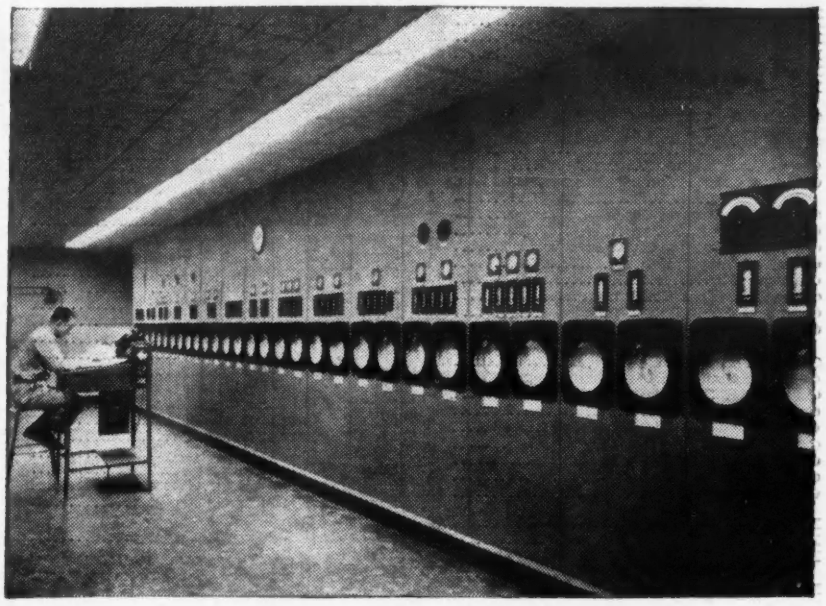
America's Most Diversified Coast-to-Coast Testing Laboratory

UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY, INC.
1920 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
BOSTON · PROVIDENCE · DENVER · MEMPHIS · DALLAS · CHICAGO · LOS ANGELES · NEW YORK · PHILADELPHIA · WILMINGTON
WESTERN AGENT COMPANY, LTD. · TORONTO · HAMILTON · MONTREAL · WINNIPEG

Celanese®

ACETONE

in continuous supply . . . nation-wide distribution



Control room at a Celanese plant, where petrochemical production of acetone is rigidly controlled to assure manufacturers and processors of continuous high volume, uniformity and purity of Celanese Acetone.

Celanese® CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Celanese Corporation of America • Chemical Division • 180 Madison Avenue • New York 16

LEADING MANUFACTURER OF CUSTOM MADE ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Let us show you why so many progressive industrial organizations rely on FINE ORGANICS to meet their most exacting chemical requirements.

a partial list of FINE ORGANICS products

ALBUMIN TANNATE, medicinal, *an astringent in treatment of diarrheas*

CALCIUM BOROGLUCONATE, medicinal, *a rich source of highly soluble calcium*

CALCIUM CAMPHOSULPHONATE, medicinal. *a circulatory stimulant*

CALCIUM IODOBEHENATE, U.S.P. XIII *a stable organic source of iodine*

HEXACHLOROETHANE

In water dispersable form for treatment of liver fluke;— as a rubber vulcanizing accelerator.

CIFON

Emulsifiable Sanitation Chemical for deodorizing garbage dumps, sewage treatment plants, cesspools, and privies.

FOR FOOD, DAIRY AND PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT SANITATION, VETERINARY AND MEDICINAL APPLICATIONS, AS DISINFECTANTS AND SANITIZERS.

GERM-I-TOL *Higher Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride*
DICHLORAN *Higher Alkyl Dimethyl Dichloro Benzyl Ammonium Chloride*
BROMAT *Cetyl Trimethyl Ammonium Bromide (Cetab)*
BRETOL *Cetyl Dimethyl Ethyl Ammonium Bromide (Ethyl Cetab)*
DBT *Dodecyl Benzyl Trimethyl Ammonium Chloride*
DMBC *O-Dimethyl Benzyl Lauryl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride*

FINE ORGANICS, INC. F.O. MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS

Write for Prices and Technical Data Sheets to DEPT. E-1

FINE ORGANICS, inc.
211 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Phibro

As exclusive agents, we offer for prompt shipment

COBALT SULPHATE MONOHYDRATE 37-38%
COBALT SULPHATE CRYSTALS 20-21%
COBALT OXIDE BLACK 70-71%
COBALT CARBONATE 48-49%
COBALT OXIDE GRAY 74-75%
COBALT CHLORIDE 24-25%
COBALT HYDRATE 60-61%
COBALT ACETATE 23-24%
COBALT NITRATE 20-21%
NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL SULPHATE
NICKEL CHLORIDE

Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc.

37 WALL ST., • NEW YORK 5, N. Y. • HAnover 2-4676
Cable Address: PHIBROCHEM NEW YORK
BOSTON 10, MASS. · PORTLAND, CONN
PROVIDENCE 3, R. I. · PHILADELPHIA 6, PA. BALTIMORE 1, MD.